



ARMY TIMES

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Five Cents

Plan To Double Air Force, Have Four Air Districts

WASHINGTON—Plans for doubling the Army Air Corps to more than double its present strength and having four decentralized Air Districts were announced by the War Department at the week-end.

The expansion will be accomplished through reorganization of the aviation fighting force designed to make it competent to defend any part of the Western Hemisphere. The reorganization calls for an increase in annual output of trained personnel from 7,000 to 12,000 and an increase of enlisted personnel from 100 to 163,000.

As fast as trained personnel and equipment can be provided, the four districts in the Continental United States, besides one Wing each in Hawaii and the Panama Canal Zone, will be increased to 17 Wings. The existing 25 combat Groups are to be expanded to 54, and at the same time ground personnel will be augmented to take care of the new demands.

A total of 12,300 planes of all types are to be provided to meet the initial demands of the expansion, and besides there will be reserve and training ships. And 18,000 Army planes already been contracted for and the assembly lines have begun to turn out.

Simultaneously with the expansion announcement, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced that airplane production "a few days ahead of schedule." The War Department's expansion announcement disclosed that as the Corps setup is decentralized into four air districts, the headquarters of the branch would be transferred from Langley Field, Va., to Bolling Field in the national capital. This change would bring several hundred additional officers to the Washington

in anticipation of the new announcement, number of Brigadier Generals and Colonels were promoted several weeks ago, and also linked the proposed expansion was the provision of more than a score of new units, including provisions for using

Latin-Americans Near End Of Odyssey

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The second group of Latin-American Army officers now touring the military center of the United States is nearing the end of its itinerary. The week-end found the 23 visitors inspecting West Point and Governors Island, N. Y.

Traveling by air a few days behind the first group of 20 other officers from Latin-American Republics, the visitors, as in the case of the first party, are seeing practically everything the military experts have done and are planning in the present program at defense of the entire Western Hemisphere, should any foreign power threaten to invade it.

The visitors have seen mock bombardment of parachute troops, have heard the roar of modern planes and "streamlined" motor-war vehicles during their tour. They have been received with military salutes and have been banqueted. Expressions of good-will have been passed between them and their hosts at all points visited. They have visited Langley Field, Fort Benning, Edw. Field, Fort Sam Houston, "West Point of the Air" and other large military establishments in the vicinity of San Antonio, Tex.; Fort Sill, Okla., and Fort Knox, Ky.

At the least important of the stops the Latin-Americans are making in this country has been their inspection of such great industrial plants as Detroit, Philadelphia and New York. After visiting West Point, they were to spend Sunday in New York and on Governors Island after inspecting Gotham's great radio center, LaGuardia Field, and will enplane for Washington.

Citing Sabotage, Stimson Favors Home Guards

WASHINGTON—Sabotage agents of Germany and other belligerents are "more dangerous" now than they were during the World War, Secretary of War Stimson warned the nation this week as he urged rapid mobilization of home guard units to protect vital industries now engaged in national defense work.

Mr. Stimson made this statement a few days after President Roosevelt signed the bill which authorizes the states to organize home guards to replace National Guard units called into Federal service. The bill also permits the War Department to furnish home guards with arms and equipment.

The Secretary did not reveal whether any actual incidents of sabotage were found in this country. However, F.B.I. agents are still investigating the blasts that demolished the Hercules plant at Shelling, N. J., September 12.

There is greater need for home guards now than in 1917, the cabinet members said. He recalled that during the World War 27 states had units totaling 27,000 men, and disclosed that the War Department has enough Lee-Enfield rifles left over from 1917 to equip a home guard of 125,000 men.

Stimson said the states will be urged to form home units, and if they do not, the matter will be called to their attention, particularly if there are important defense industries in those states. He added that the states will be given a "free rein" in controlling their units and regulations are now being drawn up by the War Department.

First Peacetime Army Lottery Due Tuesday

WASHINGTON—This coming Tuesday, Oct. 29 to be exact, is the historic date when the privacy of Americas big ten-gallon fish bowl will be violated again.

The eyes of the nation on that day will turn toward Washington where the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, in the presence of President Roosevelt and other high officials, will draw the first number in this country's first peacetime selective military service lottery. The drawing will be at noon on the stage of the Departmental Building Auditorium.

At the specified hour, President Roosevelt will deliver a short talk, to be broadcast throughout the land, outlining reasons for the new mustering of the nation's manpower. Immediately after the Chief Executive's talk, Sec. Stimson, blindfolded, will reenact the scene of World War days in which Sec. Newton D. Baker used the same bowl for a lottery that came in the face of this country's actual facing of war.

From its berth in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where it had reposed since the last great war, the historic "fish bowl" was brought to the national capital this week by Mayor Lambertson of the "Quaker City." The container was guarded by a group of Philadelphia policemen on its newest mission.

After the first capsule-encased number is extracted from the bowl, around 10,000 other numbers will be taken out and opened for posting, and then will come the heart-throbs of prospective selectees and members of their families with all the varied reactions common to human emotion. Doubtless, some women—and possibly a few men—will swoon, despite the fact that the aim of the whole procedure is "toward peace and not war."

Dr. Clarence F. Dykstra, "General" (Continued on Page 15)



"GOODBYE SWEETHEARTS, WIVES AND MOTHERS"—the Guards are moving into training locations this week. The temporary fade-out is provided by Pvt. 1st Cl. Rocco Lippert of the 165th Infantry on his way to Fort McClellan, and his very best girl, Gloria Nucatola. His mother, Mrs. Mary Lippert, could not help a tear or two. —Wide World Photo

Mothers, Sweethearts Weep As Troop Train of 27th Division Pulls Out Of New York For Fort McClellan

NEW YORK—For the mothers, it was a sad day, but for their sons, members of the 27th Division, it was a job had to be done and they were on the way to do it. The men left their homes for a year's training at Fort McClellan, Ala.

As the train pulled out of the Grand Central Terminal, there was much hand-waving and shouting of good-byes. Unlike the 44th Division now encamped at Fort Dix, the 27th was going a long way from home. Their friends and relatives won't be able to visit them on week-ends and create a holiday spirit like that at Fort Dix on Sundays. Therefore, there were a considerable number of weeping relatives and sweethearts.

NEW YORK—It was difficult for the women to hold back their feelings when three companies of the 27th Division boarded a train for Fort McClellan, Ala. One of them fainted, a dozen others bordered on hysteria and scores wept. The departing soldiers were 455 enlisted men, 30 officers and military policemen. Weeping was general among the women, many of them mothers of the soldiers.

It took a couple of hours before the melancholy wore off. But when it did, the boys were behaving like troops on all troop trains. They played poker and dominoes, sang and catnapped.

The train consisted of 20 cars, in- (Continued on Page 15)

New Crash Boat Arrives For Panama Use

BALBOA, C. Z.—A new flagship for the Air Corps' crash-boat fleet has been put in commission here. The "Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher" was unloaded at Cristobal after a trip from a Long Island factory.

The Menoher and its sister ship are used in emergency rescues at sea. Increasing tempo of air operations in the vicinity has heightened the chances of plane crashes.

Each boat is manned by two specially qualified civilians and has a deck force of two soldiers who are guaranteed not to get seasick in rough water. Power is derived from twin Hall-Scott marine engines of 575 horsepower each. The boats speed at 32 knots.

Their equipment includes first aid hospital facilities for the resuscitation of rescued personnel and deck gear for salvaging waterlogged aircraft. There is a two-way radio aboard.

Draft Bowl Arrives In Washington For Tuesday's Lottery

PHILADELPHIA — You never saw such fuss made over a piece of glass. But, then, this wasn't an ordinary piece of glass. It was the famed goldfish bowl that decided the fate of thousands of men in 1917 and will do the same in 1940, come Tuesday.

With considerable pomp, it was taken from its resting place in Independence Hall and shipped by car to Washington. Swathed in wraps and carefully packed in a cardboard box, the bowl was escorted to the Draft Director Clarence A. Dykstra's office by seven, husky Philadelphia policemen.

The container was placed in the middle of the rear seat of a sedan, wedged between two burly cops, both veterans of the World War, one a holder of the Distinguished Service Cross.

The car was escorted by motorcycle police all the way to Washington. The Philadelphia bluecoats accompanied the car as far as Delaware, where police of that state took over. At Elkton, Md., Maryland police formed an escort to Washington where they yielded to District of Columbia officers.

One important fact was revealed during the transfer of the bowl. It is not really a goldfish bowl, but (of all things) a 10-gallon pickle jar!

Army Takes 100 Swedish Planes To Islands

DETROIT—The Army in the Philippines will get the 110 planes withheld from Swedish delivery this week. Twenty officers and more than 100 enlisted men of the 17th Pursuit Squadron, Selfridge Field, will leave for the islands this week-end to bolster defenses there.

Commanded by Maj. K. J. Gregg, the squadron is virtually at full strength. Accompanying the 17th from San Francisco will be the 20th Pursuit Squadron from Hamilton (Continued on Page 15)

Emmons To Command Air GHQ

WASHINGTON—Promotion of Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commander of the GHQ Air Force, to be a Lieutenant General was announced at the week-end by President Roosevelt along with a number of other promotions.

A colored officer, Col. Benjamin O. Davis, a cavalry commander, became the first Negro Brigadier General in the history of the nation.

The advancement of Gen. Emmons gives him the same rating as an Army Corps Commander, and gave the Army a total of seven Lieutenant Generals. The President commented that this promotion was ordered on the theory that the GHQ Air Force is at least equal in importance to a Corps command.

Other promotions included the elevation of Lieut. Col. Lewis B. Hershey, Assistant Selective Service Director, to the rank of Brigadier General. He served as acting director before the appointment of Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra.

Other Air Corps officers promoted include Brig. Gen. John F. Curry to Major General and Col. Clinton W. Russell, John C. McDonnell, John B. Brooks and Carlyle H. Wash to Brigadier General. Gen. Curry is an Air District commander; Gen. Russell, Chief of Staff of the GHQ Air Force, and the other three men are Wing commanders.

Other promotions follow: Corps and Division Commanders: To be Major Generals—Brig. Gen. Walter K. Wilson, Corps Commander; Brig. Gen. Ernest D. Peek, Corps Area Commander; Brig. Gen. Fult Q. C. Gardner, Coast and Antiaircraft Commander, Hawaii; Brig. Gen. Sanderford Jarman, Coast and Antiaircraft Commander, Panama Canal Zone.

Coast and Antiaircraft Artillery: To be Brigadier Generals—Col. Forest E. Williford, Sandy Hook, N. J.; Col. Arthur G. Campbell, Virginia Beach, Va.; Col. Robert C. Garrett, Portland, Me., all Brigade Commanders.

Infantry: To be Brigadier General—Col. Joseph A. Atkins, Army Chief of Staff.

Cavalry: To be Brigadier General—Col. Jack W. Heard, Commandant, Armored Force School.

Ordnance Manufacturing Arsenal: To be Brigadier General—Col. Edward M. Shinkle, Picatinny Arsenal; Col. Gilbert H. Stewart, Springfield Arsenal; Col. Rolland W. Case, (Continued on Page 15)

We're Next, Says Bullitt, Urging Arms Speed

NEW YORK—The U. S. is "next" on the aggression list, said William C. Bullitt, ambassador to France, in a speech before the New York Herald Tribune Forum. He pointed to the German-Italian-Japanese pact as a "clear warning" to America.

Bullitt urged the United States to build for defense at high speed because:

"The delayed action threat made by Italy, Germany and Japan in their agreement of Sept. 27 is a clear warning to us that, in the minds of the dictators, it is our turn next."

He recommended that this country extend all possible aid to China, because while Germany and Italy are being held in Europe by Britain, China will hold the Japanese, thus giving us time to prepare.

America already is building fast for defense, he said, "but our instinct for self-preservation is not yet fully aroused."

"We resemble the French in 1938," he told his audience. "But today we feel the danger to our country even less than the French felt the danger to theirs in 1938."

"We must prepare now at war pace or we may be too late."

Guard Association Holds Parley In Capital City

WASHINGTON—A three-day convention of the National Guard Association of the United States was held here early this week. It was attended by high-ranking officers from all over the country.

Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, adjutant general of Pennsylvania and newly elected president of the association, made the inaugural address and promised that the association would remain active in the coming year though most of its members are on duty in active Federal service.

The conference asked the War Department to "ease up" on the physical requirements of middle-aged high-ranking Guard officers and cease requiring them to pass the same physical examination given Regular Army officers.

The association contended that National Guard officers should not be subjected to a more exacting examination than is required for Regular Army officers of similar rank.

The resolution added that provisions be made for the Guard to go into active service with all of the privileges granted Regular Army men and officers and that inequalities of pay and allowances be adjusted.

Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, commander of the 29th Division and chairman of the association's legislative committee, expressed "deep concern" over the future status of the National Guard. He said that the Guard will be faced with a fight for its very existence upon completion of its one-year training period as the War Department has not provided for its continuance.

At the final session of the conference, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, was guest of honor and principal speaker. His talk was "off-the-record."

Largest Beef "Processing" Center To Cut Dido In Old Army Game

CHICAGO—It so happens that in the good old English of the King both soldiers and beef are "processed." Chicago, largest center for beef processing in the World, is going to cut quite a Dido in the old Army game of handling men headed for their year of training in the Selective Defense program.

At Headquarters of the 6th Corps Area here this week it was announced that thirteen induction stations to process young men chosen for training in the new Army are planned for Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding the Area and the 2nd Army, said one Induction Center in Chicago will handle men from this Area, sending them to Reception Centers at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Custer, Mich. Another group of four stations will handle Selectees from the lower peninsula of Michigan and send them to the Reception Center at Fort Custer, near Battle Creek, while a third group of stations will send men from Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois to Fort Sheridan.

Each of the groups will serve a population of over 5,000,000; their locations are: Michigan: Detroit, Saginaw, Kalamazoo and Cadillac; Wisconsin-Michigan-Illinois group: Escanaba, Mich.; Wausau, Wis.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Madison, Wis.; Peoria, Ill.; East St. Louis, Ill., and Salem, Ill.

It was explained that the Induction Stations are Army installations similar to recruiting stations which are equipped to receive and physi-

Schools For Soldiers Open

FORT DIX, N. J. — Specialists' schools have been opened here for several hundred enlisted men and officers now on duty here. They include classes in repairing small arms. Classes for medical officers, mess officers, mess sergeants and cooks and bakers were also started.



HONORING THE VOLUNTEERS—Army and American Legion leaders took part in ceremonies held recently in Fort Wayne. The occasion marked the departure of a contingent of young recruits signed up by Capt. L. L. Harmison. Left to right (back row), Herbert Schabacker, 1st VP, AL Post 82; Sgt. T. B. Lunney, USMC; Sgt. R. E. Knight, USA; Chief Gunner A. S. Marquell, USN; front row, Staff Sgt. R. A. Quillin, USA; Wm. Lacy, Comdr. VFW Jim Eby Post 857; Captain Harmison, USA; Amos Pumhrey, Comdr. AL Post 48; Lieut.-Col. R. B. Ennis, USA; and Rev. Paul H. Krauss, DD.

Status of Guard Units in Seven States Is Changed by Bureau Chief's Order

WASHINGTON—Organization of two field Brigades (Corps), a Field Artillery Brigade (Corps) and other changes affecting the status of the National Guard in Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin were announced this week.

The announcement, made by Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, involved the following changes:

Organization of the 72d Field Artillery Brigade (Corps): To be sta-

tioned at the 7th Corps Area training Center in the vicinity of Woodland, La., and composed of Hqrs., Hqrs. Bat; 182nd F. A. (155-mm How), Mich. National Guard; 177th F. A. (155-mm How), Mich. National Guard; 119th F. A. (155-mm gun, Trk-D), Mich. National Guard (Organized from the 119th F. A., 75-mm gun, Mich. National Guard).

Organization of the 73d Field Artillery Brigade (Corps): To be stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., and composed of Hqrs., Hqrs. Bat; 166th F. A. (155-mm How), Penna. National Guard (Organized from the 166th F. A., 75-mm gun, Trk-D, Penna. National Guard); 141st F. A. (155-mm How), Louisiana National Guard (Organized from 141st F. A., 75-mm gun, Trk-D, La. National

Guard); 190th Field Artillery (155-mm gun), Pennsylvania National Guard (Organized for the 190th F. A., 155-mm How, Penna. National Guard).

All elements of the 24th Cavalry Division, Colorado National Guard, will be converted to form the 168th F. A. (155-mm gun), Colo. National Guard.

The 142d F. A. (155-mm How), Arkansas National Guard, is withdrawn from the 60th F. A. Brig., 35th Div., and assigned to GHQ Reserve.

The 107th GM Reg., 32d Div., is to be formed in the State of Wisconsin.

Other assignments included transfer of the 126th F. A. (75-mm gun, Trk-D), Wis. National Guard, to the 57th F. A. Brig., 32d Div., Wis. Na-

Officer Emphasizes Value of Morale

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—It will be skill and morale of the men in armed services that will save the life of the nation in the analysis, Brig. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Asst. Chief of Staff of the Army, told delegates attending convention of the Mid-West of the American Society of Engineers here this week.

"The Army is not forgetting its most pressing and intimate possibility is the morale of the soldier," Gen. Andrews emphasized the same time he lauded industry and labor for their cooperation in task of building up the Army.

The speaker declared that national defense is something other, however, than armaments, production, procurement and distribution; it is basically a human problem—one that affects the men and men who have invested in industry that is now called upon to make munition; the industrialists who manage production; the workers are converting the raw materials to finished goods; the American people who must pay the bill, and men in the armed forces who are called upon to use these implements of war in modern battle.

He disclosed that Tennessee some 2,083 plants of all sizes are of professional and technical concern to the War Department, mention the highways, airports, roads and other resources.

"The supply of weapons in ways lagged in America," the officer added, "because this in the past has ever neglected production facilities in peacetime, today we have begun to make munitions in preparation for any possible emergency."

tional Guard, and shifting of 127th F. A. (155-mm How), National Guard to the 60th Brig., 35th Div., Kansas National Guard.

A New Set of Biters Clears His Way Into Company K

MILWAUKEE—Casimir Przybyla tried to enlist in Company K of the 127th Inf., 32d Division here, but Army physicians looked into his mouth, shook their heads and said:

"Bad upper teeth."

Dejected, Casimir went home to his father, Ignatz. The father, a man of action, said: "Let's go to a dentist."

The dentist yanked out Casimir's upper teeth, took impressions, and in a couple of days Casimir went back and got his new uppers. Father Ignatz paid the bill—\$75.

Back at recruiting headquarters, Casimir opened his mouth with a smile. The doctors smiled too and passed him into the outfit.

So Casimir and his new teeth leave here soon for a year at Camp Beauregard, La.

41st Division's Camp Will Be Mile Square

SEATTLE—A tract more than a mile square, immediately south and west of American Lake, will be occupied by the 994-building Cantonment to be built for use by the 41st Division of the National Guard and attached troops. The camp is to cost around six million dollars.

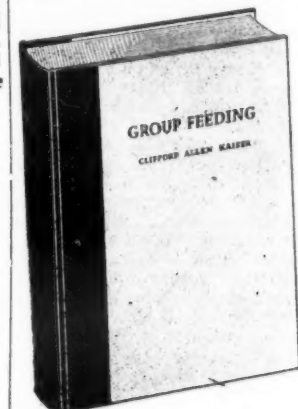
The 41st Division proper will occupy a tract 6,000 feet long and 5,000 feet wide. In addition, there will be an area 2,600 feet long and 2,000 feet wide for buildings to house the 205th Coast Artillery Anti-aircraft Regiment and the 144th Field Artillery. A group of hospital buildings will occupy an area 1,000 feet square.

Work on the huge contract is scheduled to start next week, and the camp is to be completed early in January.

Nurses In Reserve Corps To Go On Active Duty

WASHINGTON—Plans have been made by the Surgeon General's office to call out 4007 members of the Army Reserve Nurse Corps by July 1, 1941.

The nurses will serve in hospitals at all training camps and in the general hospitals to be constructed in or near larger cities.



GROUP FEEDING

BY
CLIFFORD ALLEN KAISER
Captain, Field Artillery Reserve

With a Foreword by
MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE S. SIMONDS

Here is something new in cook books. It contains complete instructions on how to operate a mess on a ration allowance; make up balanced menus; purchase fruits, meats, and vegetables. It also contains approximately 1,000 recipes, each recipe showing the quantities required to serve 6, 10, 50, and 100 persons.

With this book, even the most inexperienced mess officer or mess sergeant can operate an excellent mess.

CONTENTS

Foreword by Major General Simonds; Preface; Operating a Mess on a Ration Allowance; Buying Dried Fruits; Buying Fresh Fruits; Buying Fresh Vegetables; Buying Fresh Meats; Cooking Terms and Methods; Breakfast Fruits; Cereals; Eggs and Egg Dishes; Griddle Cakes and Waffles; First Courses; Soups; Beef; Lamb and Mutton; Poultry; Miscellaneous Meats; Poultry; Sea Food; Cheese Dishes; Stews; Vegetables and Substitutes; Watery Vegetables; Protective Vegetables; Gravies and Sauces; Stuffings; Salads; Salad Dressings; Bread; Biscuits; Sandwiches; Desserts; Dessert Sauces; Beverages; Table Index.

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Army Receives First Of 80 New "Flying Fortresses"

WASHINGTON—The first of the 80 new 22-ton "flying fortresses" ordered for the Army Air Corps was reported delivered at the Wright field experimental station, Dayton, Ohio. The new bombers are considered swifter and higher-powered than their famed predecessors.

It is expected that the remaining 79 flying fortresses will be delivered by mid-December. About half that number will embody some later improvements over the one delivered this week.

The new ship will be put through gruelling flight and maneuvering tests at Wright Field. It was flown here from the Boeing aircraft plant at Seattle.

The Army will have a total of 132 of these gigantic bombers when the Boeing plant makes its final delivery, provided none of them are given to Great Britain, reports of which the War Department continues neither to affirm nor deny. There are 52 of the earlier type of fortresses, which are still fit for service.

The War Department also announced the first delivery at Wright field of the Stinson O-49, an improved, two-piece, unarmed observation plane. Although no production figures were given out publicly, it was learned that about 500 of these observation planes will be produced by the Stinson Division of the Aviation Manufacturing Co., Nashville, which was awarded a \$2,000,000 contract.

Army Scout Cars Coming Off Line At Cleveland

CLEVELAND—Fast scout cars, the ground eyes of the Army are coming off the assembly line at the White motor plant here.

Orders for several hundred of the wheeling reconnaissance vehicles are being filled. The cars are capable of traveling 50 miles an hour and faster over field or highway. They can climb 60 percent grade with full complement of eight men and equipment.

Machine guns are mounted on a swivel track around the rim of the car permitting action in a full circle. The cars are also equipped with a two-way radio, bullet-proof tires, mudshields and blackout lights.

Scout cars are used as "feelers" and are not supposed to fight unless necessary. They find enemy scout cars, which is an indication that a battle of troops is near, and bring the information back to headquarters. They are expected to locate movements which cannot be seen from the rear.

Army to Increase Armored Power

WASHINGTON—Two new Armored Divisions of the Army will be announced next June, the War Department announced at the week-end.

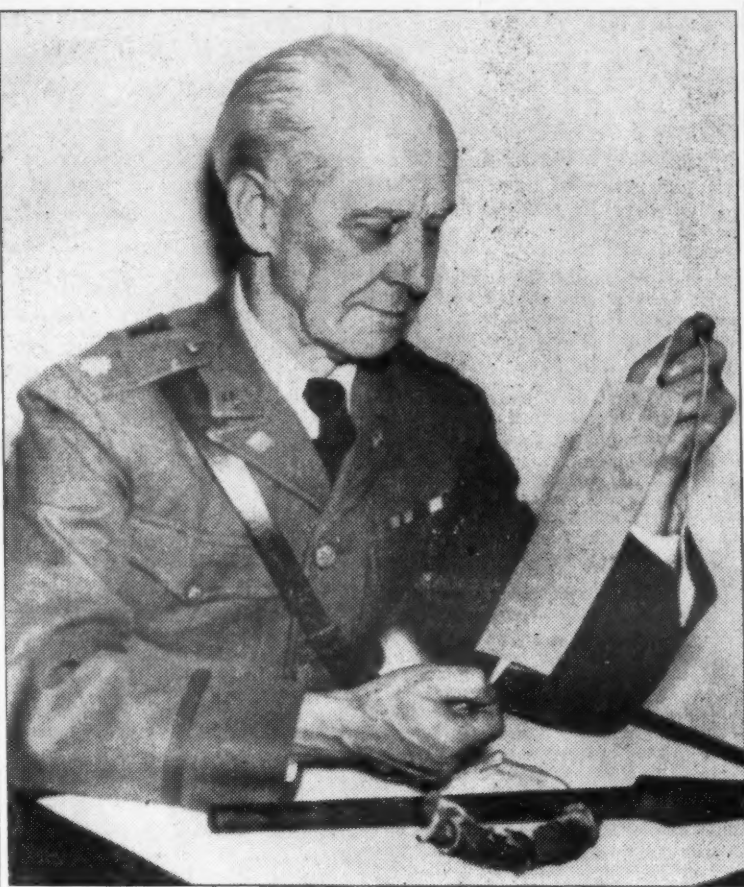
It was explained that the present armored Force, consisting of one armored Corps of two Divisions with headquarters at Fort Knox, Ky., is being increased in strength temporarily to provide training cadres for new Divisions. Maj. Gen. Adna Chafee is commander of the present armored Corps, one Division of which is located at Fort Knox and another at Fort Benning, Ga.

Approximately 500 additional men will be assigned to the existing armored Forces at Fort Benning and Fort Knox this coming January. These men will be trained either with their respective Divisions or at the armored Force Replacement Center established at Fort Knox. It is planned to assign around 9000 men from Selectees inducted into the service after March 15, 1941, and training cadres of approximately 100 men to each of these new Divisions.

The announcement contemplates forming one of the new Armored Divisions in a Cantonment to be located at Pine Camp, N. Y., and the other in the vicinity of Camp Beauregard, La. A contract for \$5,823,675 has been awarded for the Pine Camp construction work. Details concerning the construction at Camp Beauregard will be announced later.

BOYS ARE WRITING

PORT SLOCUM, N. Y.—During last quarter, the fort's post office handled 9350 pieces of first class mail weighing 14,000 ounces.



LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES R. MORRIS—who blindfolded President Wilson and other officials who drew numbers in the World War draft lottery, is shown with the blindfold, ladle and draft slips (strung on the chain) used on that occasion. He may again be the choice to officiate. Retired, he lives in Elizabeth, N. J. The blindfold is made from a piece of linen from a chair used at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The ladle was made from a bit of rafter out of Independence Hall.

—Acme Photo

Here's Where Defense Money Is Being Spent

WASHINGTON—As the nation's factories fuel up for defense, billions of dollars are going through the hopper on Capitol Hill here for eventual distribution all over the U. S.

Who's getting it?

Between June 15 and September 25, a large share went to the Middle Atlantic states—\$1,010,376,602, to be exact. Many Western Congressmen cried "Foul!" at this and had to be assured that guns could not be made on a sheep ranch. They were promised new plant sites.

For other sections of the country:

North Central States: \$490,646,034.

New England: \$474,185,913.

South Atlantic States: \$453,286,808.

West Coast: \$382,485,682.

South Central States: \$119,594,705.

Washington, D. C., Territories & Possessions: \$104,010,157.

Western States: \$40,008,079.

The total for all was \$2,874,593,890. This did not include the \$3,861,053,321 spent for 200 new Navy vessels.

No Malnutrition Likely In a Seven-Ton Meal

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—It took a seven-ton meal to fill the stomachs of this station's 9300 hungry soldiers at noon Sunday. But don't start worrying about the KP's until you have drawn a deep breath!

Mess Steward W. G. Baldwin disclosed that the meal, not including condiments, required 3400 pounds of chicken, 3100 pounds of sweet spuds, 1200 pounds of asparagus, 1200 pounds of fresh peas, 17 cases of lettuce, 11 lugs of tomatoes, 9300 ½ pints of fresh milk, 574 loaves of raisin and rye bread, 625 loaves of white bread, 1580 quarts of ice cream, 9300 cup cakes (no seconds), 246 pounds of butter and 150 pounds of coffee.

A personnel of 215 men prepared and served the meal in two mess halls, with 170 additional men on KP duty. When the Air Corps get down to earth they really like their food.

Gen. Crane Ordered to Bragg

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—Brig Gen. John A. Crane, at present Liaison Officer in the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff, has received orders to report to the 13th Field Artillery Brigade with Headquarters here.

Gen. Crane is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, the Army War College, General Staff School, School of the Line and the Mounted Service School. During the World War he distinguished himself in action.

Developing Morale, Discipline Based On Consideration for Officers, Men, First Job In Democratic Army, Chief Says

WASHINGTON—Gen. George C. Marshall has placed directly upon the Regular Army the responsibility for welding the huge body of selected men into a disciplined and efficient fighting force.

In a message to the four field army commanders, the Chief of Staff said:

"The preliminaries are over. The adoption of a peacetime selective service system now presents a special problem for all components of the Army. It will tax the skill and wisdom of leaders of all ranks to mould these citizen-soldiers into a unified army."

General Marshall asked that no favoritism be shown any drafted men because of their previous military experience or condition of entry into the service. He said:

"In a spirit of mutual respect and cooperation, the Army of the United States must now proceed with its high purpose of welding from the elements of the American democracy a disciplined, seasoned fighting force capable of defending the nation."

"KEENLY AWARE"

He said the Army is keenly aware of its great responsibility and that it assumes the task as a profound privilege.

"First in importance," he wrote, "will be the development of a high morale and the building of a sound discipline, based on wise leadership and a spirit of mutual cooperation throughout all ranks. Morale, engendered by thoughtful consideration for officers and enlisted men by their commanders will produce a cheerful

subordination of the individual to the good of the team. This is the essence of the American standard of discipline, and it is a primary responsibility of leaders to develop and maintain such a standard.

NO FAVORITISM

"The men selected for service, together with those now enlisting, are representative of the citizen-soldier who has always defended our nation in the past. These men come from all walks of life, with widely varying degrees of education, intelligence and native ability. They differ in racial characteristics, religion, philosophy, social training, physical development and material wealth.

"The Army of the United States must now weld these elements into a fighting force capable of defending the nation."

Ft. Benning Loses Colorful Horse Drawn 83d FA

FORT BENNING, Ga.—When the last pounding hoof goes up the box-car ramp and hefty artillerymen tug the last caisson aboard, Fort Benning will have lost one of its most colorful units.

The 83d Field Artillery, which has been the only horse-drawn unit at the Infantry School here for the past several years, is leaving. An advance detachment left this station Oct. 19 for Ft. Jackson, S. C., where the unit will be with the 8th Division. The departing unit of two officers, 160 enlisted men and 20 motor vehicles, under command of Capt. Orlando C. Troxel, was dispatched to the new station to make billeting arrangements for the remainder of the Regiment, scheduled to leave Benning by rail by the end of this week.

Departure of the 83d means virtually the end of horse-drawn artillery at Ft. Benning. The 1st Battalion had been one of the main demonstration units at the Infantry School until its assignment to the 4th Division last June, at the time that Division was reactivated. Two other Battalions were brought here from widely scattered posts when the Regiment was designated as the light artillery unit of the 4th. Later, the Division was ordered completely motorized and the 83d was assigned at that time to the newly-activated 8th Division at Fort Jackson.

Army Selects Site of New Draft Camp

SAN DIEGO—A new training camp for conscripts will be established on Torrey Pines Mesa, 17 miles north of here. About 7500 men will be trained there in three to five-month periods. It will be the west coast's only Coast Artillery replacement camp.

The City Council has decided to lease to the Army 400 acres which overlook the Pacific. Work on the training center will begin as soon as the lease is signed. Col. P. H. Ottosen, commander of the San Diego Harbor Defenses, said the campsite is scheduled for completion by March 1.

In addition to the 7500 draftees to be stationed there, 225 officers and 1200 enlisted men will form the permanent camp personnel. Instruction will be given in use of anti-aircraft weapons, searchlight, machine-guns, tractor-drawn artillery and mortars.

Benning Infantry School Expanding to Meet New Influx of Students

FORT BENNING, Ga.—It is now planned to increase the capacity of the Infantry School at this station to permit a continuing peak load of approximately 2250 officers and 800 enlisted men.

In making this announcement, Brig. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, Commandant of the school, pointed out that the enrollment of students already has increased to large proportions, with a total of 938 attending at present. An additional class of 400 officers started this week, increasing the total to 1338, and additions by the middle of November are expected to bring the peak to 1666 students.

The school has graduated and returned to their units a total of 952 officers and 616 enlisted men since the first of this year. Around 97 officers are now employed as instructors and 40 others are engaged in duties connected with administration of the lyceum.

In order to facilitate instruction and command, Infantry School students are grouped in platoons, companies and battalions. The present student body comprises a Regiment of three battalions. A fourth battalion to be composed of enlisted men is being organized.

Four courses for officers include refresher instruction for rifle and heavy weapon units, communications, motor maintenance, and a battalion commander and staff officer course. The two courses for enlisted men are in motor mechanics and communications. A new class starts every five weeks and runs three months.

All instruction is practical and most of it is conducted in the field.

One Way To Put More Hair On The Chest

CAMP DIX, N. J.—The QM has sent some overgrown vests for the men of our Division; and some of the boys with hair on their chests received them with mild derision. But when winter winds blow with blasts of snow, and pneumonia and colds are lurkin', we'll all feel snug as a bug in a rug, when we pull on our winter proof jerkin.

It Was The Tailor's Fault — Not His

MILWAUKEE—Anything is liable to happen to a newcomer in the Army, and it usually does. At least, that's what Pvt. John J. Harris believes.

Harris joined the Army on Sept. 11 and was assigned to clerical work in the recruiting office here. He worked hard and diligently and presto, he was promoted to a first class private on Oct. 1.

Well, that called for chevrons. Soon as he got them he rushed out to a tailor, who sewed them on.

The next day PFC Harris reported for duty, not unconscious of his stripes. He was greeted with chuckles from his superiors.

Harris was puzzled. If a joke was cracked, he didn't hear it. He gazed upon the chucklers with a "what's the matter, what's so funny?" look.

Finally he was told—"Your chevrons, my boy, are sewed on not only upside down, but they are also inside out."

States May Now Form "Home Guard" Units

WASHINGTON—A bill authorizing states to organize home guard units to replace National Guardsmen called into active service was signed Monday by President Roosevelt.

Use of home guard units will be limited to the states in which they are formed. The War Department is authorized by the bill to lend arms and equipment for the units.

Selectees To Be X-Rayed By Candid Camera

DETROIT — To photograph a man's heart and lungs as easily as his face, scientists have been working a year and have produced a "candid" X-ray camera for the Army's use.

The Army already has ordered 45 of the cameras, to be used immediately on the men inducted under selective service.

The machine, developed by the General Electric X-ray Corp., reduces the picture from the usual 14 by 17-inch size to a negative only four inches wide by five inches long.

With it, 10 men can be examined for the cost of one. Also photos can be taken much more rapidly than they are now.

Rookie Reception Center Is Slated For Expansion

FORT DIX, N. J.—The Fort Dix Reception Center will be expanded to a 2000-man capacity and possibly to accommodate 7000, it was announced during the week. At present it can handle only 1000 men. It is expected that nearly 50,000 trainees will pass thru the center in the first three months of conscription.

Draftees will spend only four days in the reception area, during which they will be interviewed, classified, processed and assigned to the Army unit for which they are best fitted. Presently the center consists of 27 buildings, which are almost complete.

CANVAS THEATERS AT DODD

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex.—A canvas theater, with a star-studded ceiling, has been constructed for recruits at Dodd Field. Heretofore, the soldiers had to travel three miles to the Fort Sam Houston theater for their picture shows.

Army Times

National Weekly Newspaper for the United States Army.

Published by the Army Times Publishing Company, Daily News Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Editors: Ray Hoyt, Don Mace, Melvin Ryder.

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Vol. 1, No. 11 October 26, 1940

'Profound Privilege'

General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, has shown excellent judgment in laying down the policies which are to govern the Army in its relations with its new citizen-soldiers.

There are problems involved in the building of this new Army of the United States for which there is no guidance in American precedent. For the first time in our history we have felt obligated to inaugurate compulsory military training in peacetime, and the experience of the next few months—the degree of success with which we handle the task of transferring hundreds of thousands of young men from civilian to military life—inevitably will color the history of the Nation for years to come. No man can look into the future and say with any certainty when, if ever, the United States again will be able to enjoy the easy security of the past. The development of the military plane and the advances yet to come in this field, the swift ascendancy of the doctrine that might makes right, the ruthless and powerful assaults on nations with which we have had common interests—all these things are auguries of dark days ahead. It is for this troubled future that we are building the new Army of today, and because there is no determinable limit to the danger that confronts us it is of utmost importance that the task be undertaken in a spirit of willing co-operation by both the professional military men and the recruits from civilian ranks.

To this end, General Marshall, while precluding the "pampering" of any individual, has called upon the armed services for the exercise of the highest degree of skill and wisdom in molding the citizen-soldiers into a seasoned and disciplined fighting force. The men soon to enter the military ranks, as the chief of staff has pointed out, differ in racial characteristics, religion, philosophy, social training, physical development and material wealth. But despite these divergencies, they must be converted into a unified Army.

It will not be an easy undertaking, and it is well that the Army, "keenly aware of its great responsibility, assumes this task as a profound privilege." If the professional soldiers proceed in this spirit it will be transmitted to the recruits, with the result that training for defense of the Nation will come to be generally regarded as the privilege and solemn obligation that it is, not as the unwarranted imposition that some thoughtless or reckless individuals have pictured it to be.

—Washington Star

Of Arms and Men

Some time ago, when every effort was being made in some quarters to defeat the selective service bill, one of the arguments produced was that we do not have the arms to equip the men. It was argued that therefore we should not call men to service until sufficient arms of the latest type are produced to equip every man with what he would actually need in combat.

At that time, the Chief of Staff made the statement that it takes a long time to train men and it takes a long time to produce arms on a big scale. That those two enormous assignments to the American people must be carried out at the same time and not one after the other, lest we find ourselves helpless in the face of attack. He said, furthermore, that the Army has 3,000,000 Springfield rifles and that for the purposes of drill, a Springfield is just as good as a Garand.

This week, thousands of Guardsmen are reporting for duty and in November, the first of the carefully selected citizens will begin to arrive in the camps. Many of the Regulars and Guardsmen called upon to train these new citizen-recruits will doubtless feel the lack of equipment they would prefer to have. There is where a famous American quality will come into play.

The quality which makes American workmen, soldiers and all other citizens, for that matter, the most productive in the world is a certain bold initiative which is best explained by an illustration.

Two trucks started with Mexican

Patterson Reports Progress In War Equipment Production But Says Time Is Greatest Enemy

NEW YORK—America is trying to do in two years what Germany did in seven. And to shift the gears of our industrial mechanism without stripping them "is an enterprise calling for a nice sense of adjustment."

was sounded by the official, who asserted:

"The gadfly of sabotage will sting us, not once but a number of times."

Pointing out that "America by blessed habit is geared for peace," Patterson cited the strain that has been being put upon industrial machinery whose owners have been called upon to make conversions necessary for manufacture of military supplies and equipment. In this connection he added:

"When I say we are beating our plowshares into swords, the figure of speech is not a far-fetched one, for a large agricultural implement factory is now turning out combat wagons and gun carriages. An electric refrigerator plant is making airplane parts, a fire-sprinkler plant is turning out artillery ammunition components, a manufacturer of printing presses is now making recoil mechanisms for howitzers, a watchmaker is devising time fuses, a postal meter plant is manufacturing bomb mechanisms, a manufacturer of lawn mowers is making shrapnel cases, a vacuum cleaner establishment is turning out gas mask parts, while a pipe organ works is fashioning saddle frames."

Assuring his listeners that this country is going about these tasks but will meet occasional setbacks as a matter of course, the Hon. Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, appearing before the New York Herald-Tribune Forum Tuesday, warned "We must put aside individual and group objectives, and think and act in terms of national safety."

"I am not rattling the sabre," the Government official declared, "as it is not a question of going to war—war may come to us as it came to many nations overseas that did not want it. We are not in shape today to defend ourselves on land. Let us not blink that fact. But we are much better off than we were yesterday, and every day we are getting more men, more rifles, more tanks, more planes, more engines, but we are still far from ready to meet a major foe on land."

"It is nobody's fault, but it is

soldiers to head off a column of bandits which were threatening an American-owned oilfield in the Tampico region during the troublesome period of 1920-1. The trucks were American-owned and had been commandeered by the Federal troops in cooperation with the oil companies affected.

Time was limited; the trucks were in bad shape, but they were the only ones available. There was one American driver and the other vehicle was driven by a citizen of neither Mexico nor the United States.

To make a long story short, the American driver got there with the troops after one of the wildest rides ever made over almost impassable roads. During the trip, the lining came off one of the plates of the truck's dry-disk clutch so that the vehicle was at the base of a dip in the road and could not pull out. The American driver cut up pieces of barbed wire from a nearby fence and drove short pieces of wire into the packing on the other clutch disks expanding them until they took hold and got him out.

Every five or six miles, the bits of wire dropped out into the transmission and he had to replace them with other bits of wire. It was a very makeshift job, but it got the truck and the soldiers there in time. The other truck did not arrive.

There is something very fine about the spirit of the average American, who, like the driver mentioned does the best he can with whatever is available for use. That is one reason that despite the fact Americans as workmen get bigger pay than any other workers in the world, they still may be said to be the poorest paid. For they have superior ability as producers. They think as well as work; they have drive, courage and initiative.

During the next year, while we are speeding toward adequate defense, America will have an opportunity to see the Army display these American qualities. There will be gripes, there will be brimstone words flying as round equipment is made to fit square holes, there will be some confusion, there will undoubtedly be some lost time. But, never fear, the job will be done. An Army will be built and by the time it is ready to take the field against an enemy, if there should be one, the equipment will be ready for the new Army.

You can depend on Americans to do the job with whatever lies at hand.

everybody's fault," he added, "and when I have said that I have said the worst. Any comparison, in the face of the heartening progress we have made, with 1917 would be in favor of 1940."

A warning that subversive elements will be at work in the land after recounting these conversion accomplishments, which were made possible as a result of Army planning that began back in the World War days, the official explained, however, that such conversions were not an overnight job. To aid the manufacturer, the Government has been issuing "letters of intent" to the owners of plants, guaranteeing protection against any losses incurred in the tooling-up process.

"Those in charge of National Defense are obtaining thousands of skilled mechanics by operating the country's secondary technical schools, in some instances on a three-shift basis," the War Department officials said.

"We are an impatient people," he added. "We cry for results, and we shall be vexed when, next March, we find that armament actually delivered and available is not far ahead of what it is today. By next September the situation will be far better, and by March, 1942, we shall have an Army fit to meet any challenge, backed by a flow of material that will cease only when we give it the word to cease."

"The War Department knows what time means. We know that time is the one immediate enemy, and the conquest of it the one immediate objective. For the struggle with that foe, the War Department will put forth its unremitting effort."

Letter

Editor, Army Times:

Inclosed is money order for two dollars for one year's subscription to the "Army Times."

I enjoy your paper immensely and expect to be a steady reader. It certainly has the Army flavor.

Please mail to this address until further notice.

JOHN M. BEAUREGARD,
Ward 31,
Walter Reed Hospital,
Washington, D. C.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS IN SAME BATTERY IS SGT.'S RECORD

FT. ORD, Cal.—Twenty-one years in the same Battery is a long tour of its kind but that is the record of Sgt. Peter Markiewicz, Bat. F, late of the 6th F. A., now a unit of the 76th F. A. here. Markiewicz enlisted in the 14th F. A. on June 21, 1917, transferred to the 5th F. A. before going to France and upon arriving overseas he was transferred to his present Battery.

Second Guesser

—by Tony March

The American War Mothers met today to check up on the knitting they are doing for their boys in camp.—News Item.

Dearest Mom: The cake was swell. Glad to say I'm feeling well,
Though the weather's been a little damp.
We go up tomorrow early but you needn't worry, girly,
This is just another hike to Lower Camp.

Oh—the socks! Well, Mom, you see, there's a thing that worries me—
I can't figure out what they're supposed to fit.
I been using one of those for to store my dirty clothes,
But I can't remove the other from my mitt!

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is determined to "dry up" Army camps by taking beer out of the canteens. "It should be evident that no nation eaten at the core by self-indulgence can long survive," said the organization's national president.—News Item.

You can't drink beer and win a war.
You're getting soft, you're getting fat.
You'll soon be rotten at the core,
If you keep doing things like that.

We rise at noon, we buy a hat.
Our living standard has no peer.
Our hands are soft—but what of that?
We're telling you, you can't drink beer

Liberty Looks to the Atlantic



—Knott, in Dallas

Japan Looks for New Trade Agreement In Mexico and South America, Meets With Success and Failure

WASHINGTON—The Axis powers are busy people. Hitler and Mussolini wage war against England, and the Japanese juggernaut rolls through the Balkans, the Japanese making hay in Mexico and South America.

From Mexico to Chile, sons of the Mikado are busier than sidewalk salesman carrying on a vigorous campaign for trade. They're looking for fish and oil concessions, and land to buy on which to establish colonies of immigrants. Their efforts have met with varying degrees of success.

Despite sky-high tariffs and refusal to sell them land, the Japs have managed to establish large colonies in some countries and in others trade is flourishing. They have even done very well for themselves in California.

But in Mexico, which the Nipponese have tried to woo and have spent a great deal of money doing it, progress has been slow in the past year. Imports from Japan have fallen off, but Nippon participation

in Mexico's oil industry has met some success.

The Cardenas government granted a Nipponese-controlled company exploratory oil land concession of Gulf of Mexico. The land is 425 miles from the Texas border and 353 miles from the Panama Canal. Mexicans are also considering a Japan 20,000 tons of scrap iron.

However, the Cardenas government refused Japanese permission to build a pipe line across Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Pacific where the oil would pour to tankers and be transported across the ocean. Cardenas also canceled fishing rights in Mexican waters held by the Nipponese.

Meanwhile, Japanese trade missions have also been at work in the Central American countries. They have been very successful, but in two countries they have bought and some Nipponese have made themselves as farmers.

They are not making much way in Panama. Those who have set up businesses (small trading and barber shops) are under suspicion and are constantly watched by the U. S. Secret Service.

NOT WELCOME

Columbia has practically thrown the boot. It has consistently discouraged Japanese imports. Ecuador, too, has given them the shoulder. Japan's attempts to fish rights and to build a fish cannery on the Galapagos lands have failed.

Peru, however, has been friendly with the Japs and they met with some success. Peruvians look very much like Orientals and they are not antagonistic to the newcomers' race and color. The small retail business in Lima is in the hands of the Japs. In there is a "little Tokyo" of residents.

Chile has been chilly toward Japanese right along, but since European war Nippon trade has increasingly been welcome. Chile in Japan for her two chief exports, nitrate and copper.

Soldiers Eat, Praise Dehydrated Dinner

NEW YORK—The Army has been conducting experiments with dehydrated food which have progressed successfully. Recently a group of soldiers ate a complete dinner made entirely of dehydrated food, except for the meat and gravy. They praised

Maj. Paul P. Logan, chairman of the food committee of the Army and Navy Relations Board, speaking before the American Dietetic Association, said that a soldier without proper food is as useless as a gun without ammunition. He pointed out that soldiers were and would continue to be the best-fed fighting men on earth.

Food of sufficient vitamin content is absolutely necessary for Army men, Maj. Logan said adding that tests were being made to obtain accurate information on vitamin and mineral values in dry food. He said it had become apparent that canned and dehydrated foods had equal nutritive qualities.

NAZIS SEEK U. S. GERMANS

NEW YORK—Germany wants her skilled workers back. It has been learned that German consulates in the United States have been ordered to round up, furnish transportation and offer wage guarantees to craftsmen of German citizenship who have been absorbed by American industry.

Shed No Tears, Girls, They'll All Be Back Some Future Day

MORLEY, Tenn.—Every eligible male in this tiny mountain hamlet has volunteered for military service. The last to go was Willie Booth.

He tried to join several months ago, but was rejected because of his age. Since then he has celebrated his 18th birthday and joined up.

Willie was the twenty-sixth youth to enlist from Morley, which has a population of about 40 families.



News item: Nazis are teaching horses from conquered countries to respond to German.

—Washington Post

Other NEWS OF THE ARMY Years

OCTOBER 20:

1869:—Company G, 8th Cavalry and Company G of the First Cavalry engaged a heavy body of hostile Indians in the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona.

1879:—Lt. William P. Hall, 5th Cavalry, and a reconnaissance party of three men were attacked by 35 Indians, whom they defeated after a bitter fight. Hall became Adjutant General of the Army in 1912, and died in retirement, December 14, 1927.

1820:—Spain ceded Florida to the United States.

OCTOBER 21:

1900:—Nineteen men of the 28th Inf., U. S. V., led by Capt. George W. Biegler, resisted and defeated an attack launched by 300 insurgents near Loac, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

OCTOBER 22:

1776:—At the battle of White Plains, a rainstorm wet the ammunition, temporarily halted hostilities, saved Washington's tiny force from decisive defeat, and enabled him to withdraw to the heights of New Castle.

1899:—Troops under General Lawton recaptured San Isidro from the insurgents.

1918:—Near Remonville, France Sgt. Harry E. Bayly, H. Q. Co., 353d Inf., 89th Div., observed the American advance held up by a machine gun nest. Bayly volunteered to silence the fire. Holding a Stokes Mortar between his legs, the sergeant destroyed the enemy position, which enabled the advance to continue. Bayly was killed by shell fire several days later.

OCTOBER 23:

1918:—Lieutenants George R. Phillips and Mitchell H. Brown, 50th Aero Squadron, while on reconnaissance, shot down a balloon. They

were immediately attacked by 3 Fokkers. During the fight, incendiary bullets ignited the signal rockets in the cockpit. Phillips continued to maneuver his ship, disregarding the fire. One German plane was shot down, the others driven away. Lt. Brown then extinguished the flames, and they completed their mission.

1918:—Near Bantheville, France, Sgt. Charles W. Allen, Co. E, 357th Inf., 90th Div., charged a machine gun, captured the weapon and overpowered its crew of 6 men.

OCTOBER 24:

1899:—The United States took formal possession of Puerto Rico.

1931:—Cadet Richard B. Sheridan, U. S. Military Academy, was fatally injured during the Army-Yale football game.

OCTOBER 25:

1864:—Sgt. Calvary M. Young and Pvt. James Dunlavy, 3d Iowa Cavalry, captured Generals Cabell and Marmaduke, near Osage, Kansas.

OCTOBER 26:

1915:—Lt. Charles Sweeney, 2d Regt., French Foreign Legion, was wounded in action and left for dead. He recovered, and in recognition of his gallantry was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor, being the first American to receive the latter medal for World War military service to France. Col. Sweeney is at present engaged in recruiting the "Eagle Squadron," composed of American flyers for the R. A. F.

1918:—Sgt. William Sawelson, Co. M, 312th Inf., 78th Div., near Grand-Prie, France, crawled through heavy machine gun fire to render first aid to a wounded man. Killed while thus engaged, the sergeant was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

\$25 In Prizes—“How I Became A Non-Com”

Here's a contest for you Non-Coms—and plenty of room for everyone to enter and take part.

All we want you to do is to write a letter or statement on "How I Became A Non-Com" and mail it in to the Contest Editor, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

Some of the letters will be comic, others serious. We know a former sergeant major who got his stripes for writing a song; another for organizing a minstrel show. Another from saving a couple of other fellows from drowning, and so on. Not always in line of duty, but usually for some good reason, at that.

Most Non-Coms, we have an idea, get that way through merit—through learning the job ahead, taking army duties and responsibilities seriously, trying to excel. But in every Non-Com, we believe, there's a story worth telling—the story of how he became a Non-Com.

First Prize award—for the best letter or statement, in the opinion of the judges—Ten Dollars. Next Best—Five Dollars. Ten next best—One Dollar Each.

Contest closes on November 26, 1940. Letters or statements must be mailed on or before that date. Winners will be announced in the issue of Nov. 30, 1940.

Don't forget the address—Contest Editor, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

'Why I Joined the Army'

Here Is Summary of Reasons Given:

We conclude from the response to the last contest which was our first, that this man's Army likes contest. OK with us. There are two announced on this page. One of them runs only two weeks and the other about a month so get on your motorcycle.

The old adage that life is what one makes it is true beyond the ordinary sense as concerns the Army.

In the U. S. Army, a soldier has all the conveniences and many of the opportunities of civil life, and is urged to considerations of health and travel that might not be afforded normally.

Let any doubter who fails to realize what the Army can do for a man take a look at some of the letters received by ARMY TIMES in its recent contest on "Why I Joined the Army." Last week this national Army weekly published the first and second prize-winning letters together with the names of writers winning the ten \$1 prizes. Because of the merit in letters that failed to take cash awards, the contest limitations were extended to list names of those deserving "honorable mention."

Choice between some of the letters was difficult. Take, for example, the letter from 1st Lieut. Winfield L. Martin, March Field, Calif. We feel sure he did not write with expectation of gleaming a prize, because of his particular approach. His letter indicated, however, that when he joined the Army he had something definite in mind and knew where he was going. The letter, in part:

The U. S. Army has been known for the opportunities extended to enlisted men in the service. * * * The Army offers educational opportunities comparable to those of any vocational school that produces high-grade commercial men. In my own case, I enlisted in 1931 to take advantage of the opportunities offered and here are some of the results:

Received training as a radio operator and radio electrician in the Signal Corps; attended the West Point Preparatory School; entered West Point as a Cadet on an Army appointment in 1933; was graduated from West Point in 1937; received a Bachelor of Science Degree, and am at present holder of a commission in the Regular Army.

Excerpts or gist of reasons for joining the Army taken from letters of \$1 prize winners follows:

Pvt. W. O. Leonardt (Co. C, 67th Q.M. Bat., Fort Bragg, N.C.)—I wanted a position where I could be sure I would have a job and with fair wages and I knew the Army also offered all the requirements of life.

Pvt. Frank Grese (1st Signal Platoon, Air Base, Langley Field, Va.)—I wanted my mother and other members of my family to be proud of me.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Russell R. Christianson (Bat. E, 72nd CA-AA, Fort Sherman, Canal Zone)—I took a look at world conditions and decided the Army was the best place for me. I quit a job to grasp the opportunity.

Corp. John P. Graham (Air Corps Detach., GHG, McChord Field, Wash.)—I looked into the possibilities many years ahead and after talking with older men, I chose the Army.

Pvt. Daniel Golb (22nd Infantry, Fort McClellan, Ala.)—I was after the educational advantages, health and an opportunity to defend my country.

Pvt. Richard B. Snow (Co. D, 18th Inf., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.)—Probably my first motive in joining the Army was the time-honored one of self-preservation. I saw also an opportunity in steady work, recreation and travel.

Pvt. Morris Moonsnick (Bat. D, 17th FA, Fort Bragg, N. C.)—I wanted to learn a trade because of

the present trends, and I knew I'd have an expert teacher in the Army.

Sergt. Robt. W. Scherer (19th FA, Fort Knox, Ky.)—All my life I remember what a thrill it was watching the soldiers. I guess Army life was in my blood. I saw in the Army a career.

Pvt. Robert Chennell (Co. C, 54th QM Regiment, New York Port of Embarkation)—I gave up the best position I ever had to become a soldier. I saw an opportunity to enhance my education with a supplement close to that of a college diploma.

A number of the honorable-mention offerings might have won first prize had the contest rules been followed specifically. Excerpts from these follow:

Pvt. Edwin Papa (Co. G, 2nd Inf., Fort Custer, Mich.)—I wanted to be a well-trained soldier by the time the United States might enter a war.

Pvt. John H. Gries (Fire Dept., West Point, N. Y.)—I got the Army in my blood from associating with an uncle who used to be a Regular. He convinced me of the opportunities in military life.

Pvt. Gordon Valboy (Co. B, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco)—I came to admire the Army from talking with World War veterans with whom I was associated as a child.

Pvt. Melvin R. Gray (Co. F, 1st Armored Regiment, Fort Knox, Ky.)—The Army made a sudden appeal to me during my second year of high school and I never got over it.

Pvt. Estel Dongufield (Bat. G, 72nd CA-AA, Fort Randolph, Canal Zone)—I enlisted because I felt that it would be the best life in the world.

Pvt. John Norman Harrington (15th Ser. Co., Fort Monmouth, N. J.)—I quit a good position as actor-writer in Hollywood to join the Signal Corps in the feeling that every American owes a debt to his country.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Lloyd Byers (Co. K, 3rd Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.)—I saw in the Army an active future—adventurous and exciting, yet secure.

Pvt. Jacob Carwile (Co. B, 12th Inf., Arlington, Va.)—I joined the Army after taking a look at my happy-looking, healthy brother who once had been a frail but was hardened by Army training.

Pvt. Herbert Ross (4th Signal Ser. Co., Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y.)—I felt ashamed of the scant recognition given to war veterans and others who make sacrifices for their country, and wanted to do my part.

Corp. Joe J. Colombo (Bat. A, 66th CA, Borinquen Field, Puerto Rico)—I wanted the Army's discipline, training and educational advantages.

Private Benjamin F. Bendeke, Jr. (Troop A, 1st Ren. Sq., Fort Bliss, Tex.)—I saw the best opportunity to become an expert radio operator and wanted to aid in our national defense.

Pvt. Nicholas S. Figirn (Co. A, 1st QM Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.)—At first I had opposed the Conscription Act but I suddenly awoke to the meaning of the national defense objectives and threw in my bit.

Like some of the others writing excellent letters, Pvt. Charles W. Conrad, 12th FA Battalion, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., overlooked the matter of assembling his reasons for joining the Army, but he produced a gem in outlining the benefits discovered after he got into the service.

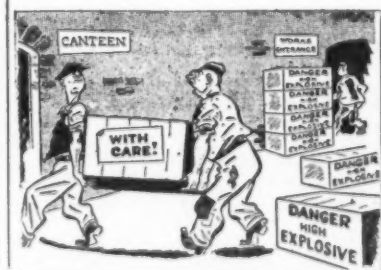
Pvt. Conrad told of the cross-section of fine young manhood, diversification of activities, educational and cultural advantages, fine libraries, sports and recreation, and finally the thrill of finding one's self a part of a maneuver, and realizing that one is an important cog in a group of men and equipment, conquering nature's elements and enemies.

LaGuardia Says Joint Defense Plans Of U. S. and Canada Far Advanced

NEW YORK—Citing the United States-Canadian joint defense program as a prime factor in rendering the Western Hemisphere "impregnable," Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia said this week that the cooperative activities "are well ahead of schedule."

Explaining that he could not disclose all the details, the Mayor disclosed that the joint report on surveys and recommendations has already been presented to the Governments at Ottawa and Washington.

He described the Joint Board as one of "strategy," to decide what must be done to prepare for any eventuality. The Board was appointed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister MacKenzie King coincidental with the international agreement by which the United States was given the right to use British air and naval bases in the Atlantic and Caribbean in exchange for 50 outmoded destroyers.



—Guide and Ideas, London

Sgt. Kremel's Rapid Rise Distinguishes His Career

SAN ANTONIO—When speaking of rapid promotions, include Staff Sgt. Adolph A. Kremel. He's mess sergeant in headquarters battery, 37th F. A. Bn., Ft. Sam Houston. He has kept pace with the best Air Corps promotion sprinters.

At the end of three years seven months service in the Army he was a private, first class, specialist, fourth class. On July 11, 1940 he was upped to sergeant. He took the mess sergeant's course at the school for cooks and bakers. Less than two months later, Sept. 1, he was promoted again—to staff sergeant.

What's In A Name?—\$5, If You Hurry

Army Poets—Front and Center

Are you a poet—and don't know it? How's for finding out by writing some verse and sending it in to Army Times? If we like it—and think our readers will enjoy it—into the paper it will go. And if we get enough good verse—and we're sure we will—one of these days the best poems and verses will be selected and published in booklet form.

Also we want a name for the Army Poets Column—a distinctive name, if you please. To make it interesting, we'll pay Five Dollars to the reader of Army Times who sends in the best name for the Poets Column or department, between now and November 15, 1940.

Think up as many names as you like. Mail them in, on a postcard or letter, signed with your name and address to Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C. The best name, in the opinion of the judges, will cop the five bucks. The five next best names will receive One Dollar each. In case of ties duplicate awards will be made.

Mail your poems—and your names, to Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C. No names considered postmarked later than November 15, 1940.

"Dead End Kid" Is Army Private Now

MITCHEL FIELD—Charles R. Duncan, who was "Spit" in the original cast of "Dead End," is now performing for Uncle Sam in the role of Private Duncan, U. S. Army Air Corps.

Born in a theatrical family, the quiet, 20-year-old Duncan has always longed for an Army career. At 16, he made an attempt to enter the Army, but because of his age and lack of parental consent he was rejected.

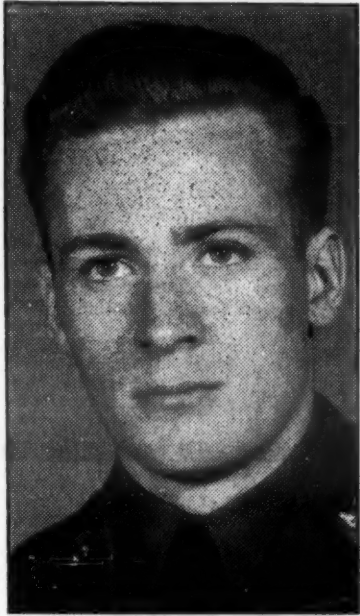
At the time, he took the next best thing—a part as "Red" Johnson, cadet, in a play with a military background called "Bright Honor." Duncan continued with his stage career and this Spring he appeared in the cast of "American Jubilee" at the N. Y. World's Fair.

Although he received \$45 a week in this production, a pageant of its kind ever produced, he quit the job in August. Seems he got fed up on stage formations, about facing on the whole thing, and doubled-timed to the nearest recruiting station.

"Spit" became Private Duncan at Mitchel Field on August 30, and is already an acting corporal and recruit instructor. He is popular with the others in his unit.

He and Cpl. B. L. Sawitzki, formerly a pianist with "Bunny" Bergin's band, have organized a recruit band. They are also scouting talent and intend to stage several entertainment programs this winter for the Field.

Duncan has enrolled in an evening school at Hempstead to prepare for entrance examinations at the Mitchel flying cadet school.



PVT. DUNCAN

Parts For American Submarines Stored In Hongkong

HONG KONG—That possible American-British naval cooperation in Far Eastern waters had been planned some time ago was indicated here when it was learned that as long as two months ago a large shipment of in-take valves essential for American submarines arrived in Hongkong where they are now stored, the New York Times stated in a copyrighted story.

Naval men here said if Britain granted United States facilities in the Singapore naval base as result of attacks by the Japanese upon American and British positions in the Far East, without doubt the main U. S. Naval forces would base at Singapore with smaller forces scouting from the vicinity of Manila. Destroyers would patrol the Singapore-Hongkong sea lanes, but it isn't likely that any American craft larger than submarines would base at Hongkong.

The drydocks at Hongkong can accommodate light cruisers and submarines. They are also equipped to make all types of repairs on American submarines except that special type in-take valve, which is now stored here.

It is estimated that 25 submarines with a fairly long cruising range basing at Hongkong could so harry Japanese transports in the China Seas that the enormous forces of the Japanese army at present sprawled along the various China fronts could soon be practically cut off from supplies and reinforcements from Japan, thereby giving the Chinese armies an excellent opportunity for counterattacks and fair chances of success.

Ballots for Selectees

WASHINGTON—Officers and enlisted men in the new Defense Army from States without the mail-vote system will be given a day off to vote personally provided a man's absence does not interfere with essential military duties.

In making this announcement last week, the War Department pointed out that under the Selective Service Act it is mandatory that an individual inducted into the military service be granted an absence of up to one day for voting in person when such procedure is required under a State's law. The War Department's authorization covers registration and voting in any general, special or primary election.

Officers will be granted leaves of absence and enlisted men will be given furloughs. Special arrangements must be made when a longer period of absence than one day is required.

COL. HAINES GIVEN COMMAND OF 70TH C. A. REGIMENT

BOSTON ARMY BASE—Orders for assignment to command of the 70th CA (Antiaircraft) Regiment at Fort Moultrie, S. C., have been received by Col. Ralph E. Haines, Assistant Chief of Supply at the Base here. Maj.-Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the 1st Corps Area, announced this week that Col. Haines, who has been on the general staff here since May 9, 1938, would leave for his new station shortly.

Col. Informs Judge Army Is Not Reform School

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—"The United States Army does not operate a reform school," Col. John R. Kelly, commanding the Northwestern New York Army, wrote a city judge in Buffalo after the latter suspended sentence on a confessed thief on condition he join the Army.

Col. Kelly informed the judge, that men with criminal records "are not accepted in the service and the mere fact that official action has been taken on a crime, as in this case, automatically makes a man ineligible for enlistment."

PRESIDENT VETOES PENSIONS FOR AIR CORPS RESERVISTS

WASHINGTON—A bill which would have provided pensions, retirement pay and hospital benefits for Reserve Officers of the Air Corps was vetoed this week by President Roosevelt. The Chief Executive explained that Air Corps Reservists are already entitled to benefits prescribed by law for civil employees of the Government.

LYCOMING GETS CONTRACT

WASHINGTON—A \$6,703,539.75 contract for airplane engines was awarded this week to the Lycoming Division of the Aviation Manufacturing Co., Williamsport, Pa. The contract was cleared by the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Many Units of Fort Bragg Garrison Reach Advanced Training Stages

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—With major stress being placed upon field work, wherein the soldier is trained to perform operations required in actual combat, many of the organizations at Ft. Bragg are entering the more advanced stages of work.

The 36th Field Artillery, commanded by Lt. Col. Walter W. Hess Jr., has been firing its 155-mm guns on the range for many weeks. Its practice was witnessed early this week by Gen. Goes Monteiro, Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Army, and two members of his staff.

Intensive road marches with full equipment are being conducted by the 36th. This week, an overnight field exercise with combat conditions simulated was held. Friday afternoon, a formal retreat parade was conducted. Such a parade by the 17th Field Artillery was witnessed Monday afternoon by the visiting Brazilian officers.

During the entire week, the 4th Field Artillery, commanded by Lt. Col. Reese M. Howell, carried out a schedule of firing, which on Wednesday morning was directed by

selected noncommissioned officers. The 6th Field Artillery devoted most of the week to tests for the Field Artillery Board, stationed here to study the development of modern equipment.

Artillery firing occupied the time of the 79th Field Artillery this week as the unit's commander, Lt. Col. Harold A. Cooney prescribed also some field work in putting into position the Field Artillery's largest cannon, the 240-mm howitzer, which is this Battalion's weapon.

Lt. Col. Francis M. Crist took his 1st Observation Battalion through problems of sound and flash ranging with two overnight field exercises, while Hqs. Battery, 13th F. A. Brig., commanded by Capt. Thomas J. Sands, continued its communications training.

The Coast Artillery and Engineer units continued their training of newly assigned men, graduating several from recruit instruction during the week. Meanwhile the entire 9th Division engaged in basic training. Its present strength is 419 officers and 8764 enlisted men.



FIRST DIPLOMA ISSUED—by the International Correspondence Schools under a plan arranged with the schools by the army Air Corps for the benefit of deserving soldier-students, went to Sgt. John W. Francis, shown receiving a diploma from Major Caleb V. Haynes, his Air Squadron Commander, the 41st Rec. Squadron (long range). Sergeant Francis took a course in "Aviation Engines." —Air Corps, Langley Field Photo

All Penn. Guardsmen Mobilized; Will Be In Camps In January

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Pennsylvania's "Iron Division," the 28th National Guard, will be one of the units mobilized Jan. 3-19. Among the 12,000 men thus called into Federal service, 4000 of them will be Philadelphia men.

The latest order affects every available Guardsman in the state. Indiantown Gap has been designated as the training center for the entire 28th, and Fort Meade, Md., Harrisburg, and Camp Shelby, Miss., as training points for most of the unattached units.

The units called up, their present strength, and the place for training are:

28th Division, 9177, Indiantown Gap.
104th Cavalry (horse-mechanized), 753, Indiantown Gap.
105th Antitank Battalion, 284, Fort Meade, Md.
103rd Observation Squadron, Harrisburg.
190th Field Artillery, 694, Camp Shelby.
166th Field Artillery, 696, Camp Shelby.
101st Radio Intelligence, 92, Camp Shelby.

The 103rd Observation Squadron will train at either the Middletown Army airfield or the Harrisburg Airport.

The 28th was outstanding during the summer maneuvers for its mobility, condition and aggressiveness. It comprises a section of special troops, two infantry brigades, a field artillery brigade, an engineer regiment, a quartermaster regiment and a medical regiment.

Soldiers May Beat Shirts To Camp

PHILADELPHIA—Textile mills are racing against time in an effort to get soldiers' clothing to camp depots before the new trainees arrive.

Although cloth is being delivered to the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot of the Army at the rate of a million yards a week, the textile manufacturers must hurry if the necessary clothing is to be on hand ahead of soldier arrivals, Lieut. Col. Vere Painter, of the Quartermaster Depot, told members of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at their annual banquet here recently.

It takes five months to turn out a soldier's shirt, Col. Painter disclosed, explained that the wool cloth must be purchased and delivered before the manufacturing can get under way. He said the first large orders of cloth for the new Army were placed four months ago and that since then additional orders for cloth and blankets have raised the total amount to 20,000,000 yards of woollens and worsteds, 30,000,000 yards of cottons and 4,000,000 yards of worsted fabrics.

Delayed allotment of funds to place orders far enough ahead of the rush of volunteers and Selectees was blamed by Col. Painter for the delay.

26TH ORDERED TO FALMOUTH

BOSTON—New England's "Yankee Division," the 26th National Guard, will be mobilized in January. Its 9082 members will train at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass.

31st Div. Command Falls to Banker

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Promotion of John C. Persons, Birmingham banker, from Brigadier General to Major General of the line, commanding the 31st Division troops in the State, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi was announced from Montgomery over the week-end.

The order stated that the promotion would become effective on Nov. 10. It was issued by Gov. Frank M. Dixon through Adj. Gen. Ben Smith after Gen. John M. Williams, Chief of the National Guard Bureau had allotted to Alabama the vacant to arise through the retirement of Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Florida.

Gen. Persons began his military training in the civilian camp Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1916, and was commissioned a captain of infantry at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., an officer of the 47th Infantry, participated in battles at St. Mihiel in the trench sector north of Toul in the second battle of the Marne and the Vesle River engagement. In September, 1918, he was made a Major and became Adjutant of the 1st Division.

The new commander's decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, United States; Distinguished Service Medal, Alabama, and battle stars.

He was born at Atlanta and received his early education there, being graduated "cum laude" in 1910 from the University of Alabama. At present, Gen. Persons is a member of the Board of several large companies, including the Alabama Great Southern Railway, Protective Life Insurance Co., the Alabama By-products Corp., and Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Birmingham branch.

In his new rank, the officer will command between 18,000 and 20,000 troops at Camp Blanding, Fla., where the 31st Division will go for training on Nov. 25.

Baton Rouge Is Site Of New Army Air Base

BATON ROUGE, La.—This capital assumed stature with New Orleans as key defense cities in the South with announcement this week that a new Army Air Corps site had been selected here.

Preparations are already under way for establishing a bomber squadron near the New Orleans airport. Two bases will accommodate nearly 4000 Air corps personnel.

At Baton Rouge will be the Pursuit Group (interceptor) and 50th Air Base Group, to be formed. New Orleans will have the Bombardment Group (heavy) and the 38th Air Base Group.

GHQ Chief Praises Wis. Guard Units

MILWAUKEE—The 32nd Division is a heads-up outfit, well-equipped and "will rapidly become one of the leading Divisions in the National Guard."

That was the consensus of Maj. Gen. Leslie J. McNair, Chief of General Headquarters, and six of his staff officers who flew to Milwaukee late last week to look the unit over prior to its departure for Camp Beauregard, La.

"The Division is in excellent shape, is well-equipped and will rapidly become one of the leading units of the National Guard," Gen. McNair told Maj. Gen. Irving A. Fish, Commander. Officers who accompanied the GHQ Chief were Lt. Col. F. F. Hall, Lloyd D. Brown, M. W. Clark and J. V. Mataka and Maj. T. E. Lewis and J. G. Christianson.

Seventy-five truckloads of local Guardsmen left over the week-end for the Louisiana camp. Other units followed this week.

Governor Pardons Two Men Who Wanted To Enlist

ATLANTA, Ga.—Because they desired to enlist in the Army, two misdemeanor prisoners have been pardoned by Gov. E. D. Rivers.

Army officials explained that convicted felons are automatically barred from military service although more leniency is shown in misdemeanor cases. It was said that the latter, if investigation shows they are not habitual offenders, are allowed to enlist.

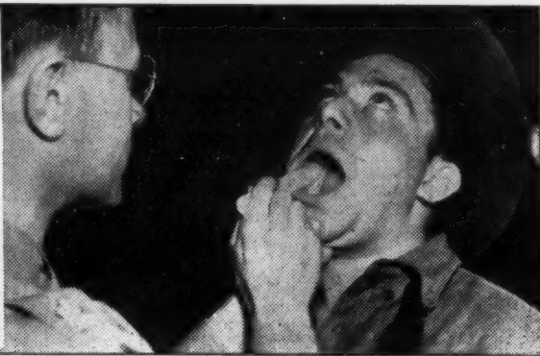
ALASKA TO GET AIR SQUAD

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—Alaska's new National Guard unit will be given an observation airplane squadron, Gov. Ernest Gruening announced.



NOW IF IT WERE THE ARMY OF LIL-LIPUT—they would get in all right. But they are unlikely to get a chance to serve in the U. S. Army. They are nine members of a midget troupe from the World's Fair. Notwithstanding their obvious physical exemption from service, they had to register. Vance Swift, the little fellow at the extreme left is 2½ feet tall.

—Acme Photo



HE MIGHT BE LOOKING FOR THAT OTHER MIDGET—but he is not. Private Fred Winetz, is a member of the 112th Engrs. The dentist at the left, giving Winetz's molars the once over before OK-ing him for duty. His outfit will be ready to get underway for Camp Shelby, Miss. soon to begin that year of intensive training. Many Guard Units are entraining this week.

Women's Role In Total Defense Vital, Miss Elliott Tells N. Y. Forum

NEW YORK—American women will have an important part in the total defense this country is building. They will be safeguarding the foundations of morals and health in the communities in fulfillment of the demand for a sound, busy, informed and intelligent population behind the Armed forces of the land.

This point was stressed by Miss Harriett Elliott, Commissioner in charge of the Consumer Protection Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, speaking before the New York Herald-Tribune Forum Tuesday. Miss Elliott declared that total defense "is a democracy's answer to total war."

While the soldiers of the new defense Army are going about their training and duties the people back home will be mobilizing the national resources and human skills to step up production of machines, planes and essential materials "so that we will have all the equipment necessary for defense, when we need it and where we need it," the Commissioner added.

"In working toward these goals," the speaker explained, "the Defense Commission is making every effort to see that there is a minimum of interference with the everyday living needs of the nation. This responsibility rests with the Consumer Division of the Commission."

Miss Elliott said that within the past few months she had been impressed with the "integration of governmental, industrial and military services in the defense program. Such voluntary cooperation is possible only

in a Democracy where to serve is a desired opportunity and not a compulsion."

"Total defense gives every man and woman in the nation the opportunity to participate in the defense of those tangible and intangible benefits of a democracy which are our heritage," she said.

The speaker pointed out that although everyone has a stake in a total defense program, only a fraction of the population can be actively engaged in defense industries or in the military aspects of such a program. She stressed the need for citizens keeping informed on facts concerning the world crisis so they will be better prepared to assist in the defense program and understand it.

Civic organizations, social groups and club women can be effective in combatting misinformation designed to instigate unrest and distrust, the Commissioner suggested, recommending that the women "key their winter study programs to national and international conditions" and that "each of them know their own community and take a personal and active interest in its improvement."

Disclosing that about two-thirds of the States already have set up State Defense Councils which are mobilizing material and human resources on a Statewide basis, the Commissioner suggested that local organizations coordinate their work with that of the larger bodies.

Physical fitness was stressed as a vital part of the total defense objective, and Miss Elliott recommended that women with the aptitude train themselves in first aid, nursing and in the care of underprivileged children. She urged that women apply themselves to the job of stamping out malnutrition in their communities, explaining that "strength is essential to total national defense."

And recreation was not forgotten by the specialist, who reminded her listeners that just as play and amusement is an urgency in the military camps it will remain important in keeping the home morale bolstered. She concluded:

"You have an opportunity, through proper community services to help us all build a spiritual and physical reserve which we may need as the days go by. The underlying motif is to make America impregnable by making America strong—stronger than ever before—sturdier in body, steadier in nerves, surer in living."

Officer Ordered To Hawaii 12 Hours After Marriage

NEW YORK—Honeymoon or no honeymoon, orders from the War Department have to be carried out and one knows it better than Ordnance Officer Alvin Baker.

Baker was married last week-end in Boston and he and his bride took the late train to New York for their honeymoon. Upon arrival at Grand Central station, Baker heard a messenger paging him. A message ordered him to report at once to Army headquarters in Brooklyn.

At headquarters Baker was told he was to go immediately to Hawaii—without his bride. They had been married less than 12 hours.

As the U. S. liner Washington weighed anchor, Baker forced a smile and waved farewell to his bride on the pier below. She returned the wave, her face streaked with tears.

Army regulations would not permit Mrs. Baker to sail on the Washington, but arrangements will be made for her to leave on the next army transport—in about six weeks.

ARMY WILL BE LENIENT IN DEFERRING RESERVES

SAN ANTONIO—Unless the crisis becomes more acute, the War Department will be lenient in granting deferment to reserve officers, Col. C. L. Mitchell, chief of staff of the First Military Area, told members of the Reserve Officers Association.

He said 17,000 reserves had already been called and officials expected that 40,000 more would be needed by Jan. 1. Any reserve officer, he added, can be called in the present defense emergency.

109TH LOSES ITS HORSES

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Motors have replaced the horses of the 109th Cavalry Regiment. The horse-riding soldiers of that unit have been converted into the 181st Field Artillery to create a force more essential to national defense.

Fought In World War At 13, Registers For Draft At 35

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio — How many men who registered for selective military service Wednesday were World War veterans?

Adurm Oppenheimer would like to know. Because he is a veteran of the last World War, and he's only 35 years old. He'll be 36 Nov. 24.

Oppenheimer says he enlisted in the Marines in 1914, when he was 13. He tried the Navy first, explaining to the recruiting officer that he was "18, but small for my age." A telegram from his father spoiled his story and the Navy told him to go home.

He next tried the Army. But he couldn't fool them with his "small for my age" story. He was about to give up and really go home when he spotted the recruiting office of the Marines in Cincinnati. They took him.

He became a top sergeant and served until Oct. 20, 1919.

Oppenheimer now runs a coal business, is married and has four children.

"I'm going to try to be the first to register this time," he said. "And I'm sure my father won't send any more telegrams," he chuckled.

Soldier Among 4 Killed In Crash With Army Car

FORT DIX, N. J.—Two women and two men, one a soldier, were killed when their convertible coupe and an Army station wagon crashed into each other at an intersection on the edge of the military reservation. The accident occurred during the year's first snow fall.

Among the dead was Pvt. John G. Dameralis, Headquarters Battery, 157th Field Artillery. He was the first man fatally hurt since the 44th Division was mobilized Sept. 16. The driver of the station wagon, Pvt. William Davenport, also of Headquarters Battery of the 15th, suffered a fractured skull and his condition was said to be critical. His companion, Pvt. William A. Johnson was knocked unconscious, but escaped with minor injuries.

AIR BASE AT BOISE PLANNED

WASHINGTON—A new air base will be established at Boise, Idaho. It will be manned by approximately 260 officers and 1600 enlisted men from the 42nd Bombardment Group (medium) and the 39th Air Base Group.

Youths Ask "Jedge" To "Git" Them In Army To Stop Hitler from "Killin' Women, Children"

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Three big, rawboned youths entered the office of County Judge L. Boone Hamilton after hitch-hiking 200 miles.

"We're lookin' fer the County Judge," one of them said. He sounded tough. All of them looked big and strong enough to throw a 1000-pound bull barehanded.

"I'm the County Judge, boys. What can I do for you?"

"Back home, Jedge, we heard tell Hitler was killin' women and children. We come to town and some feller told us yore picture was in the papers. They said you kin tell us if hit is the truth. Jedge, is hit the truth Hitler is killin' women and children?"

"Yes, boys, that is the truth," replied Judge Hamilton.

"That's what we feared. We don't aim to stand by and let Hitler kill women and children. Them fellers told us you kin git us in the Army. We're through choppin' wood and cuttin' corn and we want jine up."

"All right, boys, I'll send you to Lexington where you can join the Army," said the Judge.

These three youths make 175 men Judge Hamilton has sent to the Army Recruiting Station in Lexington since July 1. He sends them over with highway patrolmen bound in that direction.

Historic Registration Day Brings Army Of Young Americans out—from Cottage, Mansion, Road and Countryside

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt started the historic peacetime Selective Service registration machinery to rolling with a radio talk early Wednesday morning in which he declared that training for service "is the keystone in the arch of our national defense." He asked his countrymen to prepare "to keep the peace in this new world which free men have built for free men to live in."

More than 100,000 men registered in the National Capital, among them William Gibbs McAdoo, 76-year old Californian who served as Secretary of State under President Wilson during the last great war. He told the registration clerk he was "ready to go."

Only two of President and Mrs. Roosevelt's four sons were obliged to get their names on the draft rolls as the other two, Elliott and James, already are in some branch of the military service. John Roosevelt, 24-year old Assistant Manager of a Boston department store, will have his name shuffled in the big lottery. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. listed himself as "unemployed" when he signed up for Selective Service in Indianapolis.

NEW YORK — The prowess of America's great corps of athletes was potentially placed at the disposal of the United States Army on registration Day. The great and near-great of baseball, football, basketball and all the other sports including the hard-riding game of polo signed up. Even the P.G.A. golf champion, Byron Nelson, got his name on the rolls and Slingin' Sam Baugh, forward-pass expert; Johnny Adams and Melvin Knight, former national jockey champions; Joe Di Maggio, New York Yankees, leading American League swatter, and scores of others famous in all fields of sports.

NEW YORK—Standing on chairs to comply with the law, forty mid-gets from the New York World's Fair registered here.

WASHINGTON—The registration held up the honeymoon of Edward Chewing, 30, as he planned to marry Miss Margaret Ritchie, 20. He had to wait in line more than three hours before the wedding bells rang.



PVT. L. G. WOODS — the man almost jutting out of the picture is headed for a job in the Normoyle QM Depot. Pvt. C. J. Owen, the little guy, who sent in the picture thinks it might be so Woods can get boots to fit him. He wears a special QM-made boot, size 13½, is 6' 3" tall without the boots.

RESIGNATION OF CIVILIAN AIDE ACCEPTED BY SEC. STIMSON

WASHINGTON—Resignation of Col. Julius Ochs Adler as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War for the 2d Corps Area has been accepted "with regrets and appreciation for valuable services" by Sec. Stimson. Col. Adler, who is General Manager of the New York Times, now is on active duty at Ft. Dix, N. J., where he commands the 113th Inf. Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard.

NEW YORK—It required a force of workers the size of about three Army Divisions—54,000 persons—to register more than 1,000,000 men in New York, the Nation's largest city. Among those registering there was Count Rene de Chambrun, 33-year old descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette—therefore, by statute a United States citizen although a native of France. Six months ago he was a Captain in the French Army; after escaping from Dunkirk with the British he came to New York with his Countess, daughter of French Vice-Premier Laval.

Another New Yorker to sign up was Francis Warren Pershing, only son of Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded the American Expeditionary Force during the World War.

New York registrars were floored flat when Woodrow Wilson, from Miami, Fla., presented himself. It took a lot of credential-showing to convince the clerks.

CHICAGO—The Nation's ace fist-fighter, Joe Louis, signed for Selective Service here. The world heavyweight boxing champion registered at the John Farren School, giving his age as 26, and declaring he was not "choosy" about the branch of service he might be called upon to enter.

PHILADELPHIA—George Grossman, who was born at 5:30 p. m. on Oct. 16, 1904, stumped himself and registration officials for a time. He finally had to register because the law calls for registration of men "between the ages of 21 and 36 at the time fixed" for the performance. Grossman had thought that because he was over the line before the day was out, he might not be required to register.

British Buying U. S. Ammo and Guns Rejected Here

NEW YORK—There were indications here this week that the British army was not only buying quantities of the Johnson rifle and light machine guns, but were having the weapons chambered for American ammunition.

This will mean an increase in our arms and ammo schedule, if the British order in any quantity.

Military men here believed the British were doing the buying, although Marine Corps Reserve Capt. Melvin M. Johnson, the inventor, said only that "certain friendly foreign governments have placed substantial orders."

The U. S. War Department rejected the Johnson rifle to favor the Garand for Army use.

British orders also include a number of the Johnson light machine guns which have been improved by a 20-bullet magazine. They will supplement the heavier Bren gun now being used by the British. The Johnson weapon weighs 12 pounds, the Bren 24.

New Air Corps Depot In La.

WASHINGTON—The War Department has announced selection of a site near Baton Rouge, La., for location of a new Air Corps station. When facilities are available, the 58th Pursuit Group (Interceptor) and the 50th Air Base Group will be formed at the station, with a strength of around 190 officers and 1800 enlisted men. The project will involve an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000.

BOEING TO EXPAND PLANTS RUSH PLANE CONSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON—Award of contracts cleared by the National Defense Advisory Commission to the Boeing Airplane Co., of Seattle, was announced by the War Department. The contracts call for plant expansion at Seattle to cost \$7,368,849, and also at the company's Wichita, Kans., division to cost \$3,367,943, a total of \$10,736,792.

Company officials said the expansion will make possible the hiring of several thousand additional aircraft workers and will rapidly increase production of the four-engine flying fortresses.

A COLD PROPOSITION

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Two cold storage plants having capacity of storing perishable foods for 17,000 men at one time are being constructed here.

Army Issues Call For More "Marines Of The Air"

Parachute Rigging At Chanute Field

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Army wants more volunteers from among its enlisted men and officers for the newly-created 501st Parachute Battalion whose members already are being called "The Marines of the Air."

A War Department announcement stated that 412 volunteers are needed from two dozen Infantry Regiments and cited an unusual list of qualifications among which were "demonstrated soldierly qualities, agility, athletic ability, more-than-average intelligence, initiative determination and daring."

The volunteers will be incorporated into the 501st Parachute Battalion, which is being organized at Ft. Benning, Ga., and which already has sent out a cadre of men to take a Parachute Rigger's course at Chanute Field, Ill., under command of 2nd Lt. James A. Bassett. This officer and 1st Lt. William T. Ryder, both members of the 29th Infantry stationed at Ft. Benning, had charge of "guinea pig" experiments in the new field made at Highstown, N. J.

Plans for the organization of tactical units of parachutists in the U. S. Army began to take shape soon after the Germans occupied the Low Countries of Europe last spring. The experiments at Highstown were conducted from a 125-foot tower from which soldiers were dropped in controlled parachutes. Out of these experiments, which were pronounced successful by Army observers, came knowledge that military parachutists must be hand-picked due to the requirements involved.

Parachute training is not to be confused with the "bailing out" technique, which was originated in our Army Air Corps even as military aviation was started by the same branch of the service. This technique was adopted to provide safety in emergencies, as implied in the name "parachute," which in French means "fall-breaker." It might be well to remember here that from the time of its first use by the U. S. Army, the parachute's possibility for military work was considered by our military experts just as they originated Armored Forces and dive-bombing.

But as concerns the use of tactical parachutists, with training cadres scattered throughout the military establishments of the Nation, something really new is being developed and all indications are the War Department officials do not intend to overlook any possibilities for surpassing other Nations in the new field.

Response to the Army's first call for parachutists was spontaneous, the 501st Battalion Headquarters being swamped with volunteers. But elimination process will take time for completion of the parent unit and its training cadres.

Army officials point out that the military "Marines of the Air" must be trained for tasks that include lightning invasion, landing control, quick riddance of canopy and trappings and readiness in use of folding bicycles, portable machineguns, and side arms that may be carried on the parachutist's person. They must know also many details about reconnaissance, self-protection, and methods for accomplishing missions. As in the case of combat airplanes,



"DRESS UP" MEANS ONE THING—on the ground and another in training men for military parachuting. Members of the Army's new 501st Parachute Battalion, formed recently at Fort Benning, Ga., and now taking a parachute rigging course at Chanute Field, Ill., must know how to dress, repair or maneuver a canopy and its trappings. Shown at left above, Sgt. T. F. Adams, center, is learning how to fold a chute. Sgt. L. McCullough is shown adjusting chute harness, while at the right, Lieut. James A. Bassett, commanding the detachment, is inspecting the work of Pvt. 1st Cl. L. C. Brown, left, and Pvt. 1st Cl. T. L. Weeks, center.

—Army Air Corps Photo

parachutists must understand maneuvers and often may be required to land close together.

And besides all that, an efficient parachutist must learn how to dress and repair his canopy and straps and be trained in care and maintenance of his equipment. This is the specialty being studied by the detachment now at Chanute Field. Their course is almost identical with that received by Air Corps students, except that repair and maintenance of chutes is stressed.

Here's What it Takes To Chute for Army

Unmarried, cool-headed but daring.

Age: 21 to 32, inclusive; height 66 to 74 inches; weight, between 136 and 185 pounds.

Excellent physical condition, free of organic heart disease or abnormal blood pressure.

Sufficient education for rapid absorption of such specialized subjects as map reading, map sketching, radio, demolition and reconnaissance.

An enlisted man or officer in the Army with at least one year's service to credit and at least another year to go. Those short on the latter score may get a discharge and re-enlist.

Besides these requirements, the volunteer must have that old batch of "what it takes" buried deep in his makeup. He's got to be clever, athletic, determined and a very good soldier.

He will be to the Air service what the harpooner was on the old whaling ships, a vocational aristocrat.

Officers volunteering must fulfill these requirements, in addition to those for enlisted men:

Must be of Company grade not higher than Captain.

Must be not over 35 years of age.

Must have had at least one year's service with troops, if a Regular Army Officer, and a minimum six months' service with troops, if a Reserve officer.

SIGNAL CORPS WAREHOUSE TO SOLVE SUPPLY HOUSING

LANGLEY FIELD, Va.—A new warehouse for the Signal Corps is being planned for this station to relieve pressure on the branch's supply housing. The warehouse will not affect the status of the existing telephone exchange or the supply office. Cost of construction will be \$27,777 under the contract price.

Barksdale Air Corps School Personnel Is Announced

BARKSDALE FIELD, La.—Col. Charles T. Phillips has assumed command of the new Air Corps Specialized Flying School, with Col. John B. Patrick as Executive Officer.

The Air Base Headquarters has been redesignated as Headquarters Air Corps Specialized Flying School. Organizations of the school include the 87th, 88th, 89th and 55th School Squadrons; 3rd Weather Squadron, 3rd Communication Squadron, and 6th Air Base Group. The latter is composed of the Headquarters, Air Base and First Material Squadrons.

Lieut. Col. Bascom L. Wilson, MC, has been assigned as Post Surgeon, and Lieut. Col. William D. White, Post Dental Surgeon. Post Administrative and Technical Inspector is Lieut. Col. James I. Grisham, AC, and the Post Quartermaster is Lieut. Col. Graves D. McGary, QMC. Maj. Everett R. Wells, SC, serves as Post Signal Officer while Maj. Frank L. Cook, AC, is the Air Corps Supply Officer.

Air Corps Units at Westover Field to Number 3110 Men

WASHINGTON—As facilities become available at Westover Field, new northeastern Air Base located near Chicopee Falls, Mass., Air Corps units and auxiliary service elements totaling around 310 officers and 2800 enlisted men will be stationed there.

In addition to the 26th Air Base Group now at Westover, the 4th Bombardment Wing Hqrs., 34th Bombardment Group 60th Transport Group Hqrs. and Hqrs. Squadron and essential service elements will be stationed at the base.

Cotton Cord For Army Parachutes Found

MACON, Ga.—Development of new parachute and airplane safety straps employing cotton cord instead of fibers may make the United States independent of other nations in their manufacture.

The new material was developed by the Bibb Manufacturing Company, long a maker of cotton cord material for automobile tires. The company said the straps

were stronger when prepared for airplane webbing, and also heat resistant.

The War Department tested the synthetic fibers, seeking one that was not too expensive but strong. Only one was found to be impervious to gas, but the supply was limited and the price high.

Samples submitted by the Bibb company were found to be stronger than the linen previously used. Officials of the company said the product can be manufactured in quantities large enough to supply England also.

Cadet "Height Ceiling" Raised by Air Corps

NEW YORK—Development of larger fighting planes has resulted in the Army's "stretching" the height limit of flying applicants from six feet two inches to six feet four.

In announcing that the cadet "ceiling" has been raised, Col. L. B. Magruder, 2d Corps Area Recruiting Officer, pointed out that the new ruling clears the way for applicants rejected because of excessive height, to get another opportunity to qualify.

Previous restrictions calling for at least two years of college training also have been modified to the extent the Army now offers to provide this degree of educational training for high school students able to pass the physical tests.

Parachute Saves Lives of 2 Army Air Corps Flyers

WASHINGTON—Parachutes saved the lives of two Army officers in recent airplane mishaps.

In Kansas City, Capt. Lester G. Orcutt said he was glad he wore a parachute during a maneuver. He was flying upside down when his safety belt got loose. The plane crashed in a field, while the officer floated down to earth without a scratch.

An Army attack plane, bound from Cincinnati to Bolling Field, crashed near Elkins, W. Va. The pilot, 1st Robert B. Hubbell, bailed out in a parachute and was saved.

SEVEN-MONTHS CADET COURSE IS VALUED AT \$20,000

ARMY BASE, BOSTON—Value of the seven-months Army Flying Cadet course for which candidates were examined in this area this week was set by its sponsors at \$20,000, and that is opportunity seldom offered young men.

Examinations were given by a Flying Cadet examining board Wednesday and Thursday in Burlington, Vt.

Organization Quotas for Parachute Volunteers

The following organizations will furnish enlisted men for transfer to the 501st Parachute Battalion:

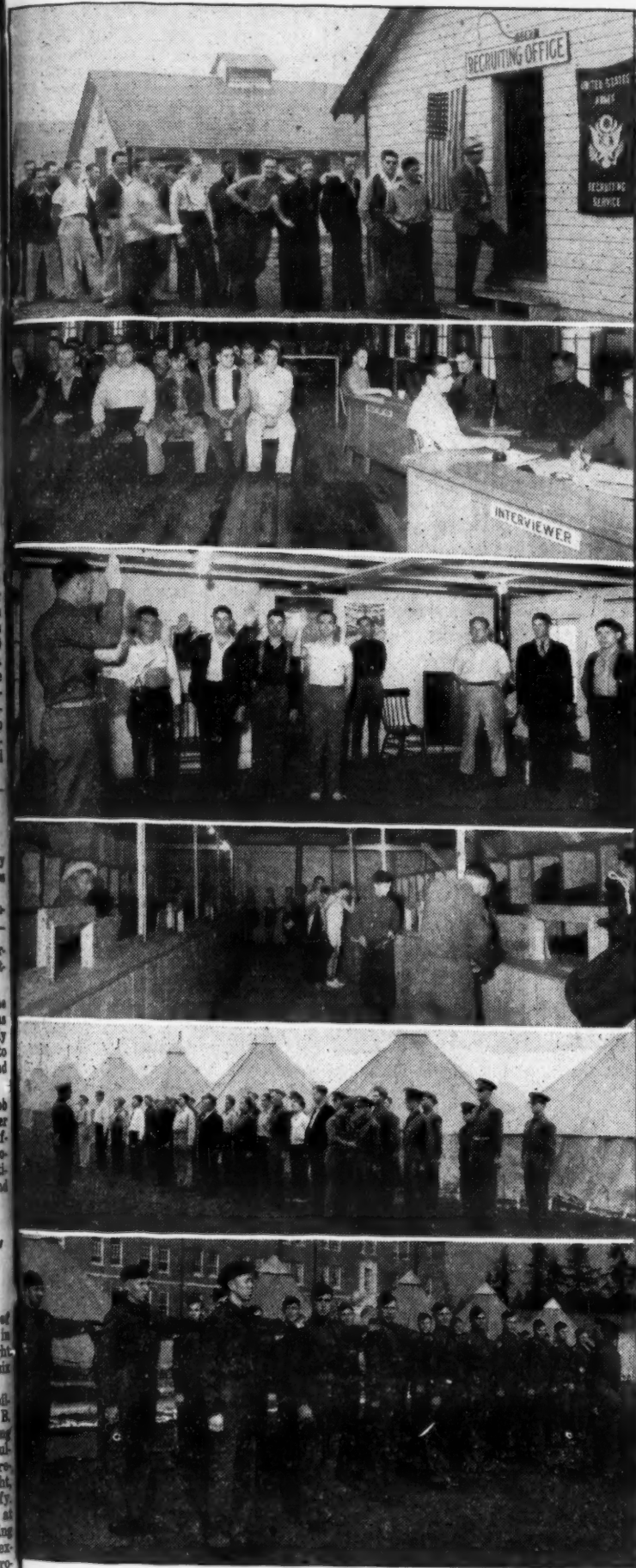
Unit	Station	NCO's	Pvts.
26th Inf. (less 2d Bn)	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	3	11
2d Bn, 26th Inf.	Ft. Devens, Mass.	1	6
16th Inf.	Ft. Jay, N. Y.	4	14
18th Inf. (less 2d & 3d Bns)	Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.	1	7
2d & 3d Bns, 18th Inf.	Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.	2	8
12th Inf.	Arlington Cantonment, Va.	2	8
8th Inf.	Ft. Benning, Ga.	4	15
29th Inf.	Ft. Benning, Ga.	6	42
28th Inf.	Ft. Niagara, N. Y.	4	13
22nd Inf.	Ft. McClellan, Ala.	4	14
11th Inf.	Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	4	14
2d Inf.	Ft. Custer, Mich.	4	14
10th Inf.	Ft. Custer, Mich.	4	14
3d Inf.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	4	14
9th Inf.	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	4	15
23rd Inf.	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	4	15
38th Inf. (less 1st Bn)	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	3	9
1st Bn, 38th Inf.	Ft. Sill, Okla.	1	6
15th Inf.	Ft. Lewis, Wash.	4	15
7th Inf.	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	4	15
30th Inf.	Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.	4	15
1st Inf.	Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	4	15
20th Inf.	Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.	4	15
17th Inf.	Ft. Ord, Cal.	4	15
TOTAL		83	329



NOTHING TO IT. JUST LIKE NIGHT BASEBALL.—If that is what you think you should have a look at a flying field from a cockpit at night or try to stay a safe distance from the wing-tip lights of other ships maneuvering in the inky blackness. Pledging flyers have to get night flying practice before they earn their wings. The European war is showing the need of it every day. These planes are at Randolph Field.

—Army Air Corps Photo

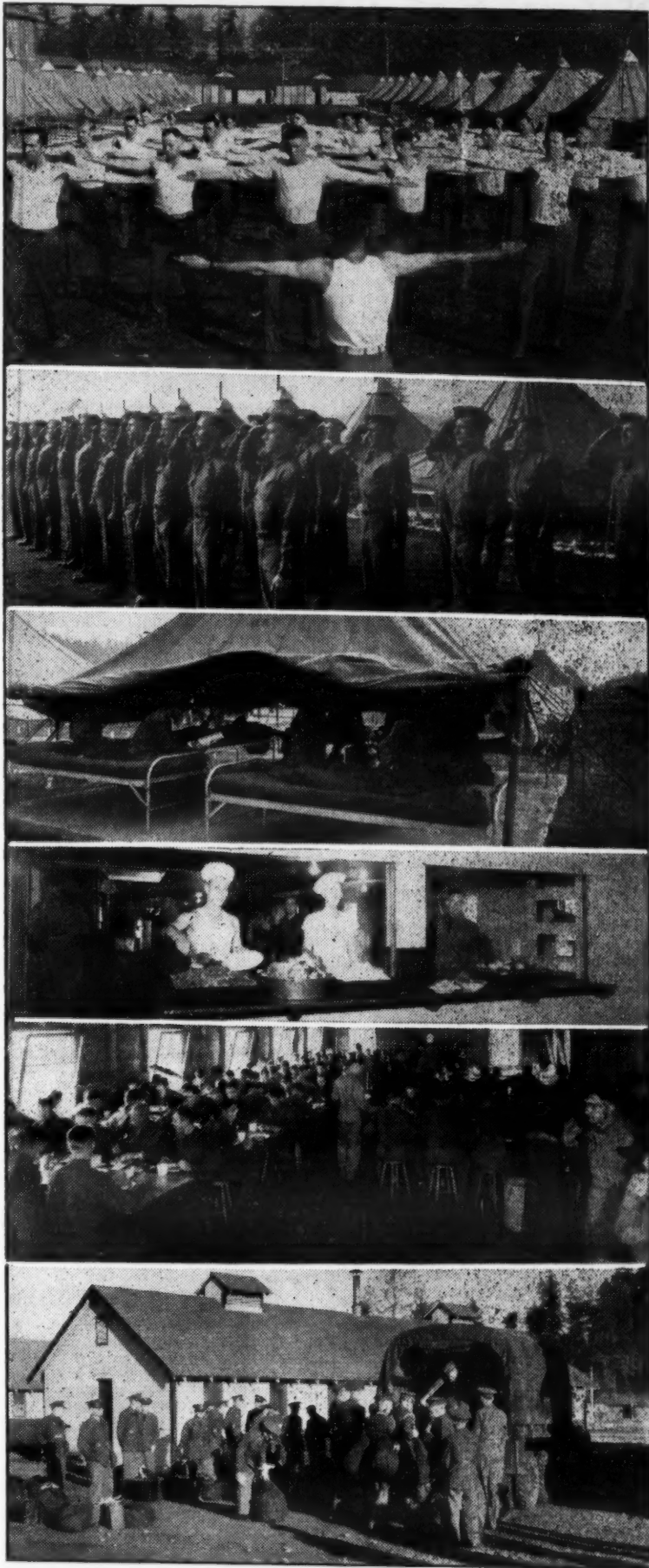
Fort Lewis Takes a Recruit Through Application to Assignment



ROOKIE TO DRILL FIELD

—is the title of the column of pictures to the left. They were taken at Fort Lewis to show the process whereby in record time, Uncle Sam turns applicants into trainees. Beginning at the top, you will note a line of applicants waiting outside the recruiting office. Good looking chaps, you will admit, but they do not look like soldiers. Next they are shown waiting for the interviewer. Placement of the men, organization of records, etc. is a highly scientific process as important as selection. Third, the applicants who were successful, are sworn in. Fourth, they start from scratch in their birthday suits and get an Army outfit from head to toes. Fifth, the first line-up looks pretty ragged and nondescript, but there are experienced men to put them straight on what is to be required of them. It will not be long, sixth, until they get fitted out completely and begin to line up like real soldiers. That is when the drilling begins which will harden and season them until they are in shape for the training that is in store for all new recruits.

A COMPLETE RECRUIT'S EYE-VIEW—of the Army is in store for them during their first few hours of life at Fort Lewis. Top, right, they are getting a good physical workout. Calisthenics will supplement the hardy, outdoor life they will lead and develop their bodies symmetrically as well as give them additional stamina. Second picture, the first evening, they will pay their respects to the flag in the retreat formation. One of the cardinal democratic principles, respect for the flag, is a daily exercise of the soldier. Third, bunk fatigue is a way of passing the brief interval between retreat and the most popular bugle call in the Army, "Chow Call!" Fourth, the cooks in this man's Army know how to dish it out and after a day of drill in the open, the new recruits can really take it. Fifth, they stow it away until even the recruits themselves are surprised. Usually recruits begin to gain weight immediately. Sixth, the period of seasoning over, they leave to join their regular units in the field to begin their apprenticeship. Then they begin to feel they are real soldiers.



Fort Lewis Prepares to Receive First Selectee Units

FORT LEWIS, Wash.—This post, one of three in 9th Corps Area is expanding its 500 recruit capacity reception center to 1000 recruit capacity. The Fort Lewis center will serve five states of the Pacific Northwest, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana.

The function of the center will be to receive, process and give initial training to the Selectees. Specifically, it will provide for reception, medical examination, food, classification, initial clothing issue, shelter, inoculation, first training (without arms), and assignment of the newly selected men.

All Selectees will be started in the practice of sound and soldierly habits such as individual responsibility, neatness, health, cooperation, citizenship, orderliness and promptness. They will learn to make their beds properly and to keep them neat and to do their share in the mess hall (KP to you) and to take part in teamwork for effective action in



NERVE CENTER OF THE ARMY UNIT—is the personnel and administration office. Here the paper work, without which it would be impossible to run an army, is carried on. The men in the picture are expert stenographers, clerks and typists. It is their business to keep the records and reports straight. Despite general grumbles from Army officers that the Army is swamped in paper, few private businesses are run with as much efficiency and as little lost motion. Most of the credit for that goes to clerks like these.

Army Air Corps, Flight F, 1st Photo Sqdn. Photos

various duties. Here the initial entries will be made in the 24 page service record which will follow the recruit through

his Army service. At the end of his service, the record will be available to show what kind of soldier he became, what were his special qualifica-

tions, experience and accomplishments as well as what was his conduct. It may form the basis for his return to a good job in civilian life

Gen. Woodruff Visits Camp Edwards, Reviews Troops

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass.—Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, made his first formal visit to Camp Edwards where he reviewed the assembled manpower and equipment of units stationed there.

The review was one of farewell for the 211th Coast Artillery, which has completed its preliminary training here and leaves for Camp Hulen, Tex., for its remaining nine months of active duty.

NEW ARMY BARRACKS STARTED

LOUISVILLE—Work was started on construction of 118 new wooden buildings at Bowman Field, which will house a bombing unit to be stationed there. The contract specifies that the job must be completed in five months.

or, in the case of a bad record it may hamper his efforts to secure a job.

The Regulars at Fort Lewis are ready to do the job of starting the National Army right. The Regulars selected to do the job of receiving the Selectees are especially chosen for both ability and attitude suitable to the job.

Back On Job Again, GHQ States Policy To Commanders Regarding Training Of Men In Nation's New Army

WASHINGTON—The 1940 GHQ is on the job! From its headquarters at the Army War College, the soldiers' watch dog has issued instructions to commanders of the four regional armies, detailing methods of procedure for intensive training of the rapidly-expanding defense forces.

Soldiers and officers hadn't heard much about a GHQ since the World War. It went out of existence after that crisis but was revived recently with Maj. Gen. L. J. McNair as its Chief of Staff. Here are some of the salient points stressed in the training instructions that went out over the week-end:

Skill of officers in developing good soldiers was stressed because the success of the Selective Service system will be rightly gauged by the public according to the skill with which the Regular Army and National Guard receive, train and amalgamate into their ranks the trainees they may soon receive.

Officers were reminded that they must be able to train present personnel and units in accordance with Mobilization Training Programs in 13 weeks as well as train personnel to be received later.

There will be no compromise on quality of training. The present National effort and the conditions which have caused it demand intensive training and the attainment of the highest standards.

Outstanding leadership in training will be recognized promptly by promotion and increased responsibility and inadequate leadership must be uncovered equally as prompt and replaced.

The War Department prescribed the Replacement Center system of training because it will give most rapidly, the results sought. This system consists essentially of centralizing and specializing training under expert instructors.

"No officer or noncommissioned officer will be permitted to conduct troop training until it has been ascertained positively that he is competent in the subject involved," Gen. McNair declared. He pointed to the feasibility of developing additional instructors by troop schools when one or a small group of competent instructors are available, and warned that when not even one such man

is on hand, the fact should be reported promptly to higher authority.

As training progresses to larger units, the unit commander must assume increasing control, and in the training of any unit as such, the unit commander is the instructor. The General added that the results of training procedure and effectiveness would be determined by practical tests.

Recruits who join after a unit has started training will be segregated and trained separately until they have progressed sufficiently to participate in unit training without hampering it. It was further stipulated that recruit training be conducted in the same manner and in the same subjects as unit training.

Gen. McNair stressed that he would hold commanders responsible for making timely provision for necessary training facilities, and disclosed that training manuals and other reference texts will be supplied by the Adjutant General without requisition.

He laid down a suggestion that the training of infantry with weapons can be organized similar to training in such basic subjects as physical training, wherein selected officers and noncommissioned officers from each Company or Battalion are assembled under an outstanding Division instructor for practical tutoring.

Pointing out that signal communication is an important and difficult training subject that is common to all combat units, he called for standardized procedure as between both small and large units.

Every effort will be made to maintain the maximum personnel of all units fit and available for training. Training must insure proper and gradual conditioning of trainees, avoiding undue physical demands initially but developing eventually ability to endure prolonged and severe physical exertion.

The final admonition warned that "confinement especially will be reduced to the minimum."

NEW EXAM BOARD SET UP

BOSTON—A new board to examine candidates for Army flying cadet appointments has been established at Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass. It



BOY, WHAT YOU COULD DO WITH THAT SLEEK BABY—is what a large percentage of the American Army men are thinking these days as they see the air filled with aerial chariots of Uncle Sam's "Airmada." America is sprouting wings pretty fast these days and practically everyone wants a shot at earning them. In the picture is Flying Cadet Charles C. Knight, Upper Darby, Penn. He's in the cockpit of a 450 HP basic trainer at Randolph Field waiting for the take-off signal.

—Army Air Corps Photo

Soldiers Will Try to Bag Free Autos At Fort Knox's Big Turkey Shoot

FORT KNOX, Ky.—The sailor who spends his leave in a rowboat has a brother at Fort Knox who spends a holiday by competing in the annual turkey shoot.

A general holiday has been declared for November 17, when soldiers and civilians will compete for prizes including two new automobiles and 500 turkeys. The public has been invited to make a day of it, with free ammunition, rifles, and food furnished by the Army.

Proceeds from admissions to the shoot will go to the Red Cross and Community Chest fund.

Rifle, pistol and shotgun targets will be included in the competition. Turkey silhouettes and turkey head silhouettes will be in one group of targets.

Military authorities here have particularly invited parents of soldiers on the post to come and visit their sons on that day—even if they can't fire a rifle.

September Is Lucky Month For First Sergeant Crain

SAN ANTONIO—It's been an eventful two years in the Army for First Sgt. Harold Crain of the 16th School Squadron, Kelly Field. He joined the outfit in September, 1936 as a private.

Then one day in September, 1938 he was promoted to corporal. Two days later he was appointed sergeant and in December, 1939 he was advanced to staff sergeant.

In February he got married, and again in September (that was last month) he was promoted—to first sergeant.

Topkick Crain considers September his month of destiny.



SO YOU THINK TRAINING IS A GRIND, MR. RECRUIT?—Well you are right, but think about the Regulars and Guardsmen who have to give you the training. In the picture are recruits getting training at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.

—Signal Corps Photo

Army Doubles Pilot Training Program Starting In 1941

WASHINGTON—America's pilot training program will be doubled next year to provide schooling for 24,000 flying cadets annually, the War Department announced.

Officials said the program originally contemplated giving a seven-month course to young men at the rate of 12,500 annually. Now, they explained, it has been found possible to arrange sufficient facilities to virtually double that figure, beginning in January.

Since many of the cadets will be eliminated from time to time before graduation because of failures of one kind or another, a large number must be given training to develop enough pilots for the 15,000-plane force the Army Air Corps is striving to attain.

Since July, cadets have been enrolled in classes at the rate of 120 every five weeks. Starting in January, 2400 will be enrolled every five weeks.

Cadets will receive about 20 weeks of instruction and schooling before they qualify for final advanced training at Randolph and Kelly Fields, Tex., and also at March Field, Calif. and Barksdale Field La.

Second Area Leads Selectee Quotas In New Army

WASHINGTON—The 2nd Corps Area will furnish the largest regional contingent in the new Army, with quotas from Delaware, New Jersey and New York totaling 148,294 men.

Quotas for the nine continental Corps Areas will provide a total of 799,999 men plus 9600 from Puerto Rico and 1400 from Hawaii. Final quotas for each State will be established on the number of its 1-A registrants.

Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, director of Selective Service, has ruled that until Nov. 1 seamen, airplane pilots and trainmen may leave the United States as their duties may require without permission of their local draft boards. But the boards must be kept informed (by their employers) of the whereabouts of the men at all times. After Nov. 1, registered men must comply with the regulations as drawn up.

Quotas for other Corps Areas follow:

First—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, 37,960.

Third—District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 81,816.

Fourth—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, 100,515.

Fifth—Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia, 91,192.

Sixth—Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, 131,137.

Seventh—Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, 84,627.

Eighth—Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, 47,474.

Ninth—California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, 54,984.

Government Aids Ore Research In State

SEATTLE—Possibility of establishment of a vast new industry based on Washington State's knowledge of deposits of magnesium ore and plentiful power available at the Grand Coulee dam is seen in Government aid that has been provided supplement state funds.

The supplemental civil functions appropriation bill is understood to make available to the United States Bureau of Mines for determination of the feasibility of using certain minerals for defense purposes a sum of \$275,000. Bureau officials plan to extend the tests to antimony, manganese, mercury, nickel, tungsten, and chromium in various far-western States and in Kentucky and Virginia.

ARMY ORDERS \$15,000,000 WORTH OF WOOL BLANKETS

WASHINGTON—Textile plants throughout the country this week were awarded War Department contracts for manufacturing approximately \$15,000,000 worth of wool blankets for the Army. Contracts were awarded also for around a million dollars worth of canvas, gings and \$5,190,541.73 worth of equipment for the Air Corps.

ON WAY TO BUY U. S. PLANES

HONOLULU—Major Max Van Haselan, of the Netherlands Army Air Force, arrived here on his way to the United States to buy airplanes for his government.

Tenderfeet Find Camp Comforts

ALEXANDRIA, La.—It's not going to be such a far cry from the warm room of a Selectee's home to the Army cantonment, or from the swivel chair in his office to the new training quarters.

Realizing that there'll be a lot of tenderfeet in the new Army, the War Department is fixing things so the boys can take it easy until they become as hard as regular soldiers. There are heated tents and electric lights gleaming through windows back in the piney woods of this camp area. It all seems cozy and nice, except for the precision of "that durned bugler."

When the first contingent of National Guardsmen from the 32nd Division of Michigan and Wisconsin arrived here by special train at dawn Monday, they found their tents already pitched and a hot breakfast waiting for them. One officer almost apologetically explained:

"They go to camp every year and pitching tents is easy for them, but we want them to take it easy at first until they get their muscles relaxed and become accustomed to outdoor work."

In four short weeks the 20th Engineers from Ft. Benning, Ga., have thrown up temporary soldiers' quarters here that should please any young man from the city. There will be six men to a tent, pitched on new floors, with a stove placed in a wood box full of earth, electric lights, comfortable mattress and three wool blankets.

Around 5000 members of the 32nd arrived at Camp Beauregard by rail this week. Other units were en route by motor transports; the entire Division personnel of 18,000 is expected to be in camp by early November.

Many miles from Alexandria, in the government-owned Kisatchie National Forest, permanent camps for trainees are being constructed and the job of carving cities out of wilderness is a mean undertaking.

Air Corps Units Transferred

WASHINGTON—Transfer of these Air Corps units was announced last week by the War Department, all of the moves except one to take place on or about Nov. 15:

The 8th Pursuit Group, consisting of around 117 officers and 807 enlisted men, from Langley Field, Va., to Mitchel Field, N. Y.

The Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 22nd Bombardment Group (M), approximately 9 officers and 180 enlisted men, from Mitchel Field to Langley Field.

The 18th Reconnaissance Squadron, out 34 officers and 238 enlisted men, from Mitchel Field to Langley Field.

The 21st Reconnaissance Squadron, approximately 19 officers and 185 enlisted men, from its permanent station at Langley Field to permanent station at MacDill Field, Fla. This squadron was ordered to remain temporarily on duty at Miami, Fla.

The 19th and 33rd Bombardment Groups (M), 22nd Bombardment Group, consisting of approximately 15 enlisted men, transferred from Patterson Field, Ohio, to Langley Field.

New Air Station at Fresno

WASHINGTON—The Municipal Airport at Fresno, Calif., has been selected by the War Department for construction of a new Air Corps station. Headquarters 15th Bombardment Group, 47th Bombardment Group (Light) and 49th Air Base Group and military service troop units will be stationed at the station, whose construction will cost approximately \$1,000,000.



IT WILL BE A HEALTHY AMERICA—which leaves the camps a year after the training begins, for all plans are made to build bodies as well as to train men in the arts of war. These members of the 70th Tank Bn. are getting a taste of what the whole Army will get daily during the training period. Uncle Sam has decided to remove some of the softness which years of security and ease have given to American men. It's a popular move too. Most young men like to contemplate the rippling muscles and new-found endurance which come from regular habits and strenuous living outdoors.

—Baltimore Sun, A. A. Bodin Photo

2,225,000 Men for America's Defense

WASHINGTON—Uncle Sam expects to build up a war machine of 2,225,000 men from selectees and volunteers now joining an air, land and sea force totaling 871,000.

Most of the selected men will go into the Army, which now consists of three forces—the Regulars, the National Guard and the Air Corps. Though their authorized combined strength is 650,000, fewer than half a million are under arms because the Guard has not mobilized all its units.

The Regular Army, as it stands, has about 352,000 men; but this figure will be raised by volunteers to 375,000 by February. The Guard has 227,000 men, but recruits are expected to make this figure 245,000 in a short time. For the air arm of the service, a force of about 75,000 is now on duty. About 5400 of them are pilots.

POTENTIAL ARMED FORCES	
Army	1,125,000
Army Air Corps	150,000
Navy	400,000
Navy Air Corps	18,500
Marines	37,500
Draftee turnover	400,000
Draftees remaining in service (est.)	94,000
Total	2,225,000

According to latest estimates, the Navy has about 176,500 men on duty. There are 3000 pilots in the Navy Air Corps and the Marine Corps has 37,500 officers and men on duty. This makes a combined strength of 217,000 for the nation's naval forces. This is no puny force, but because of uncertainties in the international situation, the U. S. has drawn up plans for a far mightier body of men. The Army estimates that through mobilization of Selectees, Reservists and Guardsmen it will have 1,125,000

Cold And Snow Hit Dix; Officers Suffer Most

FORT DIX, N. J.—Below-freezing weather struck Fort Dix last week-end and chilled 450 officers of the 44th Division sleeping in unheated tents. The cold wave was accompanied by a light snow, the year's first.

Overcoats and other surplus clothing were piled high on cots at night and in the morning dressing was done as swiftly as a fireman answering a three-alarm call. It was the coldest week-end since the 44th mobilized Sept. 16.

The officers' tents were not winterized because Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell ordered that enlisted men get the first call for comfort.

men on duty throughout 1941. The increase in the Army Air Corps is expected to be correspondingly great. Its strength probably will grow to around 150,000 during the current year. A force of 200,000 will eventually be needed to operate the planes now being built under the expansion program.

Strength of the National Guard

Revise Physical Standards For Selective Trainees

WASHINGTON—Adjustment of the regulations fixing physical standards for Selective Service trainees will insure that no men in the new Army will be unable to undergo the training provided.

While the new standards were not made public immediately, it was understood they are more stringent than those of the World War draft

will level off at about 245,000. A two-ocean Navy will need between 400,000 and 450,000 officers and men. A steady increase is expected to bring the Naval Air Force to 18,500.

Into this expanding military organization, about 800,000 Selective Service soldiers are to be inducted each year. A vast majority of them will serve only one year, but they will constitute a reserve force which will be available in an emergency. An appreciable number of them, however, will remain in the military establishment.

but less stringent than the Regular Army standards.

It was said that the trainee must be capable of hardening, without breaking, until he can march at least 15 miles a day with a pack on his back "and still be able to take one more step."

Requirements reported to have been liberalized include those governing height, weight in relation to height, eyesight, chest expansion and teeth.

The U. S. Engineers

The rest may weave their laurel wreaths

From dawn till the setting sun;

But without peers are the Engineers,

They are heroes, every one.

They seek the strength of a hostile camp,

They mine and they sap and they dig.

There is never a job too small for them,

Nor ever a task too big.

They are rushed to strengthen a shattered line;

They are sent on a midnight raid;

Or their smoking guns are laid aside

For a pick-axe or a spade.

Like slaves they toil on the shell-torn road

While the high-explosives crash;

Or blaze their way to the foeman's trench

In the white-hot shrapnel's splash.

They spanned the tarnished Meuse one day

In the face of a leaden rain

That mowed them down like the reaper's scythes

Mows down the ripened grain.

Their captain stood as a graven god

And ever anon would roar:

"We're going to get that bridge across

If it takes the whole damn' Corps!"

They bury their dead; then go their way

With never an empty boast.

Come! Fill your glass with blood-red wine

And pledge a long-due toast.

A toast to the man of the fighting clan,

Who scorns all thought of fear;

A toast to the best that has stood the test:

The U. S. Engineer!

Frank H. Rentfrow

Deadliest, Fastest, Biggest

WASHINGTON — Work was begun last week on the world's deadliest pursuit plane, to be built for the U. S. Army, while the most powerful airplane ever built was approaching completion at Santa Monica, Calif.

Possession of these planes will give the Army the fastest and the biggest aircraft in the world.

The new interceptor pursuit will exceed the P-39 "Aircobra" in both speed and armament. In addition to its top speed of 500 miles per hour, it will mount as many as 10 guns, most of them the destructive .50-caliber machine guns.

Exact top speed of the Aircobra is a military secret, but it has turned over 400 miles per hour with the throttle partly closed. It mounts four .30-caliber and two .50-caliber machine guns and a 37-mm cannon.

Speaking of the fighter under design, an official of the company that will build it said:

IT WILL WORK

"This will be as revolutionary as the Aircobra was considered when it made its bow. You'll remember that the Cobra raised a storm of speculation and 'it-won't-work' statements. But it worked."

Meanwhile, at the Douglas Aircraft plant in Santa Monica engineers were putting the finishing touches on the B-19 super-bomber, which has been under construction four years and cost \$3,000,000 to build.

In a few weeks the side of its hangar will be removed and the plane will be wheeled out for ground checks. Late this year it will be tested in the air.

Officials described the B-19 as a "veritable dreadnaught, armed with machine guns, cannon and huge bomb loads." Designed as a flying laboratory for the Army, the bomber was built for range and striking power, rather than speed. It is powered with four Wright duplex-cyclone motors of 2000-hp each and will travel 210 miles per hour.

BIG AS A HOUSE

As a transport, it can carry 125 fully equipped soldiers. Its fuel capacity is that of a railway tank car, enough gasoline to give the bomber a range of 7500 miles and enable it to cross the Atlantic, drop a 28-ton bomb load and return.

The B-19's tail is the height of a three-story building. The wing is 212 feet and the overall length 132 feet. Its landing wheels are eight feet four inches in diameter. Loaded, it will weigh 80 tons. Nearly 3,000,000 rivets have been driven in the fuselage and 10 miles of electrical wiring installed.

OFFICIAL RECALLS TIME WHEN DRAFT TAPPED AEF TRENCH

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The chief registrar for Knoxville's Selective Service proceedings Wednesday chuckled with recollection of a boner pulled by the local draft board during the World War.

While fighting in France, he received a letter that had been forwarded to him from the Knoxville board. It warned that he report promptly at Nashville, else a squad would be sent for him.

"I sat down in the mud of my trench and scribbled a note to the draft board," recalled the 1940 official, Leonard Dow. "I told them I would be only too glad to report to Nashville or anywhere else in the U. S. A., for the matter, and please to send the squad for me at once because it looked like I couldn't get to Nashville unless they did."

THE UNITED STATES ARMY TODAY

Material from "The Army of the United States", prepared by the war department and published by the Government Printing Office.)

The Corps of Engineers is the arm that furnishes technical engineering to the Army in peace and war. It directs much government engineering work of a nonmilitary kind. It is also a fighting arm. When a war for reserves of combat troops, units of engineers may go to battle like infantry.

In war the tasks of the engineers are many. They build, repair and maintain bridges and structures of every kind. Telephone and telegraph

systems and other means of communication are maintained by the Signal Corps. Engineers conduct military mining, which consists of digging tunnels under enemy fortifications and demolishing them. They blow up bridges, viaducts and roads when this is necessary, and may also destroy captured guns, stores and other materials by explosives. They also protect our own forces against enemy mining.

MAP BATTLE GROUNDS

One of the most important tasks of the engineers in war is road construction. They build and maintain extensive systems of roads for the use

of the Army, both in combat zones and the supply areas in the rear.

The engineers operate railways, electric light and power systems, water supply systems and all other utilities, except some that are assigned to other branches of the service. They obtain, store and issue all materials for construction, for building defense systems, and for all other engineering work, including plants, tools and appliances for that work.

Another important job is surveying and mapping. This work includes not only preparing maps but producing them in quantity by printing or other means, and distributing them to the other arms and services.

These many tasks of the Corps of Engineers have two simple purposes in war. One is to make the movement and supply of our own Army easier. The other is to hinder the movement of the enemy army.

DO PEACE TIME WORK

In war, engineer combat regiments operate in the forward part of the combat zone mainly to assist the other fighting arms. Engineer "general service" regiments and "separate" battalions aid the combat engineers. Depot companies operate storage places of engineer materials, and pontoon-bridge units are equipped and trained to build floating bridges rapidly across rivers. They

are also a number of special units, such as camouflage, railway, water supply, and topographic battalions, and dump truck and shop companies.

Engineering units are largely motorized. All have modern and efficient equipment. A portable air compressor, standard equipment in each combat regiment, furnishes compressed air to operate a cross-cut saw, a hammer for breaking stone and a pile driver.

Our small peacetime Corps of Engineers not only trains for its tasks in war but also furnishes skilled engineering personnel to direct rivers and harbors improvement, flood control and other public works.

(Next Week: The Signal Corps)

II. The Engineers



"Hats In Review"

By Grant Powers

We present in review the many styles of hats that have had a place in the American Army during the various years and campaigns, plus some of the hats worn by other armies, for your once-over.

Yes indeed, the American Army has had some strange looking get-ups gracing its head since the Revolutionary days. Should one really check in earnest on the subject you might find reasons and darn good ones for certain designs, not to borrow the famous breakfast food excuse.

Methods of fighting have changed down through the years and naturally the changes in tactics have influenced and brought about drastic changes in both uniforms and equipment. It's interesting to note how one army has rubbed off or should



we say adopted certain bits of equipment from another; such as we did the "Sam Browne" belt and larger cap visors from the British in the last guerre.

To satisfy your own curiosity on

the matter of headgear we checked in the files of the Congressional Library and found the above styles of hats have had places in American Army history. Below are shown some of the hats worn by other armies, just to round out the picture.

The first of the so-called "campaign hats" originated, we find, in the 1st Virginia Regiment of Infantry—a broad brimmed felt skimmer, shown upper left, which looked right snappy especially turned up on one side. Dressed in their buckskin jackets and sweeping hats they were a formidable outfit. Other styles through the Civil War are shown above.

It was not until 1888 that an official campaign uniform was adopted by this country. Then the khaki colored uniform was introduced with felt hat to match. It was adopted from cavalry and scout units which

had favored this type of hat since before the Mexican War, taking a lesson from the pioneers.

The same kind of hat had been part of the regular equipment of many units in the Confederate Army and a black, very broad curled rim



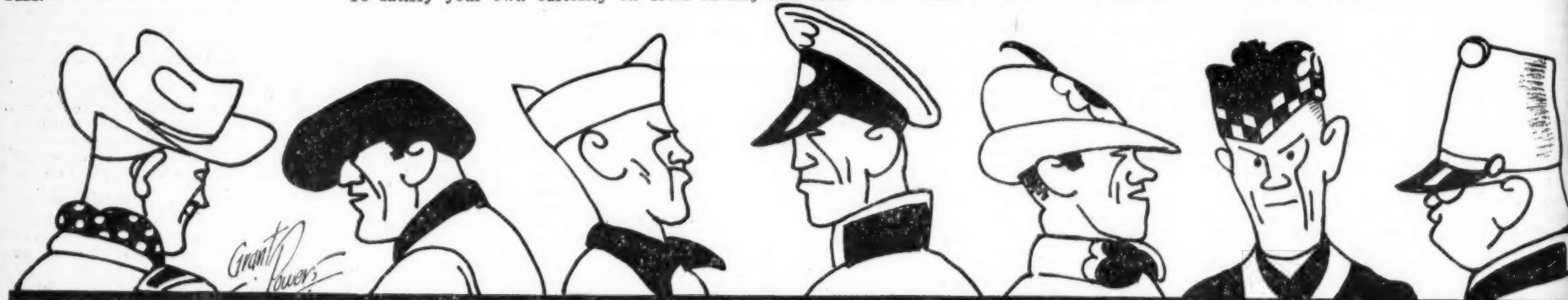
model, illustrated extreme right above, was popular with Union generals during the Civil War.

The khaki uniforms with felt hats to match carried through the Spanish American War and into the World

War. Overseas the American dough boy found similar broad rim hats worn by the Australian, New Zealand and South African troops. The Aussies turned theirs up on the left side while the New Zealand and South African men favored the "Montana peak" the same as the Yanks.

The overseas cap came in during the world war along with the steel helmet for actual combat. It will always appeal to the world war veterans and remain their official topper, having their official standby the A. E. F.

Meanwhile the headgear described as the "Campaign Hat" or as it is officially listed, "Hat—Service O.D." is worn by all troops in the service except the air corps mechanics troops and tank corps. Both of them wear the Service Cap. The War Department has recently purchased campaign hats for issue.



The Mess Line

The guy who had flunked out of the Army sent a telegram to his brother:

"Flunked out. Coming home. Prepare Pop."

Two hours later he got this reply from his brother:

"Pop prepared. Prepare yourself."

GOOD THING, TOO
There was a young lassie quite shy
Who said to a soldier named Cy:
"If you kiss me of course
You'll have to use force,
But thank heaven you're stronger
than I."

"My end draws near," groaned

the wrestler as his opponent bent him double.

The absent-minded ordnance instructor walked into the company barbershop, sat down in the operating chair and asked for a haircut.

"Certainly, sir," said the barber.

"Would you mind removing your hat?"

The instructor hurriedly complied.

"I'm sorry," he apologized, "I didn't know there were ladies present."

THE THREE BARES

Three maids by the river were kneeling

To disrobe for the swim they were stealing.

Said the owl in the tree:

"How'd you like to be me

When the belles of the village are peeling?"

The non-com rushed into the PX.

"This cigar you sold me is terrible!" he cried.

"You needn't complain," said the canteen man. "You got only one. I've got a dozen boxes of them."

Is "waterworks" all one word

or do you spell it with a hydrant?

The company clerk was new on the job. Every time the phone rang he would pick it up, and then almost immediately lay it down again.

Finally, the Captain asked him:

"Who was that, Jones?"

"It wasn't nobody, Captain," said the clerk. "Just a lady said: 'Long distance from New York'. So I told her: 'Sure is'."

The company's Greek cook got a raise. Upon receiving the extra money on payday he said to the Captain:

"How come too much money?"

"Why," said the skipper, "that's a raise. You got it because you're such a good cook."

"So!" replied the Greek, frowning.

"So long time you cheat me, hah?"

DRAFTY DIRGE

My love for you is beyond description,

Especially since they passed conscription.

I know at marriage I've often laughed

But that, my sweet, was before the draft.

So tell me, dear, that I'm your man

And please don't spoil my noble plan.

The soldier stuck his head timidly inside the door:

"I called to make an appointment with the dentist."

He's out now," said the attendant.

"Good!" cried the soldier.

"When will he be out again?"

You Been Kicking?

Just in case you figure your payday was not up to snuff, take a look at what soldiers in some other armies are getting. I know, I know—I'm sorry I mentioned it, but here is the pay scale anyway:

PAY IN VARIOUS ARMIES

Army. Pay Per Mon. in Dollars.

British \$15.17

French 35 cents

German \$6.00

Italian \$1.50

Hungarian \$1.18

Bulgarian 85 cents

Yugoslavian 30 cents

Rumanian 20 cents

Greek 25 cents

Turkish 5 cents

"Dry Up" Says W.C.T.U.

CINCINNATI—"Beer is just as bad as hard liquor, in the long run," said WCTU leaders here, and proposed that it should be taken away from soldiers in Army cantonments.

One of the first tasks of the Women's Christian Temperance Union following conscription will be to "dry up" Army camps and their communities.

The president of the organization made a speech and said:

"It should be self-evident that no nation eaten at the core by self-indulgence can long endure."

SGT. BEAUDREAUX SCORES HIGH IN BOWLING

FT. BENNING, Ga. — The past week's high bowling score on the Benning alleys was registered by Tech. Sgt. Henry Beaudreaux of the Infantry School Detachment. Sgt. C. O. Platus continues to hold the season's high for men.

A team representing the fort went into Birmingham and got beaten by a civilian aggregation Saturday night.

BENNING BOYS HAVE THE WOOLIES

FORT BENNING, Ga. — scratching time down heath in Gaudgaw woods. Members of this rison went into woolies Monday they began their winter schedule.

REAR-RANK RALPH

TAKE YOUR POST, ROOKIE

REMEMBER

DON'T LET ANYBODY PASS

RIGHT, SARGE

NOT EVEN THE GENERAL

OH, MY GOSH, YES!

LET HIM PASS, BY ALL MEANS

HE AIN'T ANYBODY, HE'S SOMEBODY

Sports Vie With Military Seasoning at Ft. Ord

FT. ORD, Cal.—While competing in the field of military training progresses at this fort, the soldiers are not overlooking the field of sports.

Football, boxing and other sports are coming into the fall limelight in the shadows of the season length.

In the third series of 53d Infantry intercompany boxing competition last week, the boys threw discretion to the winds and committed everything to mayhem. Meanwhile, heavy damage has been under way for weeks by the newly organized football squad.

The biggest upset of the boxing card was Bud Carver's decision of Red Johnson in the 160-lb. division while Peeewe Peerenboom of the service Co. furnished the most impressive performance by knocking Rocket Browning of Co. K.

Tanker Charlie

QUIT GROWLIN' SARGE.....

IT'S ONLY SIX MILES TO CAMP.....

101st

872nd

152nd

101st

198th

101st

268th

265th

*183

*188

108th

210th

204th

105th

WHERE THE EXPANDING ARMY OF THE U.S.A. WILL BE TRAINED

[illegible]

—New York Times Map

116	178th FA (155mm how)	922
	134th Med Regt	389
	Fort Belvoir, Wash.	
736		
187	194th Tk Bn, less one co.	258
187	144th FA (155mm gun)	966
116	115th Cav (h-mecz)	753
	103d AT Bn	284
9177	205th CA (AA)	736
48	Camp Blanding, Fla.	
694	43rd Division	9177
641	Hq & Hq Btry, FA Brig	48
694	179th FA (155mm how)	922
753	172nd FA (155mm how)	922
	Camp Beauregard, La., Area 18	
9177	34th Division	9177
48	151st Engr Regt (C)	481
694	109th AC Obsn Sq	116
726		
696	Mass. Military Res., Falmouth	
443	26th Division	9082
284	208th CA (AA)	736
284	102d CA Bn (AA) (Sep) (37mm gun)	313
92	212th CA (AA)	1187
	101st AC Obsn Sq	116
	March Field, Calif.	
900	Hq & Hq Btry, 101st CA Brig	44
44	215th CA (AA)	854
736	216th CA (AA)	854
300	217th CA (AA)	854
313		
	Fort Meade, Md.	
	29th Division	9177
48	191st Tk Bn	344
922	105th AT Bn	284
694		
	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	
694	Hq & Hq Btry, 71st FA Brig	48
	137th FA (155mm how)	789
726	258th FA (155mm gun)	966

Seventeen Men Have Won Two Medals of Honor

By FRANK H. RENTFROW

For a peaceful, non-belligerent nation we have participated in a startling number of wars. But recognition of individual bravery is a comparatively recent gesture. It is not so long ago that this country had no medals, for the authorities did not believe in them. Such imperialistic baubles were not compatible with true democracy.

It remained for our Civil War to establish the Medal of Honor, which also sufficed as a subsequent reward for bravery in Cuba, the Philippines, Indian campaigns and China. Not until the World War were decorations introduced for less significant gallantry and outstanding service.

Nearly everyone is vaguely aware of the significance of the Medal of Honor. But even many ranking officers are unfamiliar with some of the more intimate factors pertaining to it. This is particularly true in connection with the few heroes whose gallant deeds have brought them this distinction twice. The number of men who won two of our biggest awards for valor seems to evoke more controversy than any other feature concerning the decoration. Virtually every number except the correct one has been advanced. For example, Lowell Thomas, generally quite accurate, asserted that only two men had ever received two Medals of Honor. Even Bob Ripley blundered when he said "Smedley Butler was the only man" ever to be twice decorated.

TWO DIFFERENT MEDALS

The most widely quoted of the inaccurate stories, claims four men, and only four, have been granted two. Actually, 17 men have received two Medals of Honor.

Perhaps the reason for these errors lies in the fact that there are TWO Congressional Medals of Honor. The Army and the Navy have separate awards, comparable in distinction, but dissimilar in design.

The history of these Medals dates from the authorization by Congress in 1861. Shortly after the Navy Medal of Honor was introduced, the Army established one under almost the same conditions. The Navy Medal was confined to enlisted men, whereas an officer in the Army was eligible for the award from his branch of service.

In the summer of 1914, fourteen enlisted men of the Navy and the Marine Corps, were awarded Medals of Honor for gallantry "beyond the call of duty" in the landing against the Mexican forces at Vera Cruz.

On December 5, 1915, an enthusiastic Congress remembered the forgotten officers, and with penitence bestowed 38 Medals of Honor on the commissioned personnel for the two services (Navy and Marine Corps) subsequently adding two more to make it an even forty.

There were incontestably many acts of bravery justifying such a decoration; but this wholesale beneficence was equalled only by the Army's award of 61 Medals to the soldiers who fought at Sailors Creek, Virginia, in April, 1865.

Still this apparent generosity must not be judged too harshly. The skirmish at Sailors Creek occurred only a few days before Lee surrendered. It presented the last opportunity to reward valor shown throughout many campaigns.

In the instance of the Navy and Marines at Vera Cruz, the award was being given to the officers for the first time. Many of them had served valiantly, without recognition, in the Spanish-American War, the Philippines, the Boxer Rebellion and on small, unimportant landing parties where a man can be killed just as dead as in a modern blitzkrieg. It was, in a measure, a retroactive recognition of these instances. And some of them earned their Medals right there on the bullet-flecked beach of Vera Cruz.

SOME REFUSED

A few recalcitrants protested that their actions didn't deserve the supreme decoration. A young major by the name of Smedley Butler, who had not yet become the stormy petrel of the service, returned his Medal with a polite note to the effect that he had done nothing to merit such distinction.

A properly horrified Secretary of the Navy wasted no time in bouncing the Medal back to Butler, accompanied by a frigid official letter. It informed the Marine, in part, "The Department does not feel that a matter of this nature should be given reconsideration, as before awarding the Medal of Honor, either in the case in question, or in any other case, the merits of the action for which the award is made is very



CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR—ARMY—This coveted recognition of bravery is given for outstanding feats of courage over and above what is required in the normal activities of a soldier. The names of those who have won this honor are inscribed forever in the Hall of American Fame.

—Signal Corps Photo

thoroughly considered and the award is made only after the Department is thoroughly satisfied that the recipient of the Medal has in all respects performed such action as merits the award."

Major Butler was told at considerable length that he should not question the Department's decision. He would not only keep the Medal—but he would wear it.

The Major was serving in Haiti when the decoration was originally forwarded to him, under the date of January 18, 1916. That was two months after he had taken a detachment of leathernecks and cleaned out a stronghold of Haitian bandits. For this action he received a second Medal of Honor; and there was no argument about this one. That is, at the time. Fifteen years later a Haitian minister made a statement

that discredited the affair; but the misunderstanding was ironed out with no international incident resulting.

Sgt. Dan Daly, who fought at Butler's side in the Haitian skirmish, also received his second Medal of Honor. He had won his first one at Peking, China, in the Boxer fighting.

These two, Smedley Butler and Dan Daly, remain the only Marines who have ever received two such decorations from the Navy Department. Five other Marines were awarded two Medals of Honor; but one was from the Navy and one from the Army, bestowed for a single act of gallantry. It happened this way:

In the first World War, Marines (and Naval hospital men and Chaplains attached to the Marines), being the only Naval force ashore in the

face of the enemy, serving as part of the United States Army in France, were obviously the only ones eligible to win both the Army and the Navy Medals.

It may seem an injustice to the soldiers who served by the side of the Marines in the Second Division of the A.E.F., that they, too, were not entitled to both awards. But that is beside the point.

The five Marines honored by the dual awards were Major (then sergeant) Louis Cukela; Gunnery Sgt. Charles Hoffman (awarded the Navy Medal under the name of A. E. Janson); John Joseph Kelly; Matej Kocak (posthumous) and John Pruitt (posthumous).

In the Naval service the citation for a second medal is specific in two instances that the recipient was "entitled to wear a bar attached to the medal he had already received." This pair was John Cooper and Patrick Mullen. The second award came to both in the year of 1865; and it cannot be determined whether they were actually presented with two medals or one medal and a "suitable bar."

In three cases, however, Navy men actually received two Medals. These were Chief Boatswain John McCloy, Albert Weisbogle and John King.

FIVE SOLDIERS GET TWO

In the meantime, five soldiers had been gathering duplicate Medals of Honor: Captain Frank D. Baldwin (who died a Major General in 1906); Thomas W. Custer; First Sgt. Henry Hogan; Sgt. Patrick Leonard and Sgt. William Wilson. These men definitely received two Medals of Honor.

Of the 17 men who have been entitled to wear two Congressional Medals of Honor, three are still living: Seaman McCloy, and Marines Cukela and Kelly. Kelly, who was in only for "the duration," now lives in Chicago. Louis Cukela remained in service. He retired as a captain last May, and was returned to active duty as a major the following day.

Although Medals of Honor were issued in the Squalus disaster, the latest act of heroism to merit and

4th Div. and 3 Training Center Commanders Are Designated

WASHINGTON—Orders designating a Commander for the 4th Army Corps and Commanders for the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Centers were issued by the War Department Friday.

Maj. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, was assigned to command the 4th Army Corps with headquarters at Camp Blanding, Fla. He will leave for his new station on Nov. 15 and will be succeeded at the Academy by Brig. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger.

The Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center at Ft. Bliss, Tex., is to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Oliver Spiller, now commanding the Coast Artillery, Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. Edgar B. Colladay, now commanding the 75th C. A., Ft. Lewis, Wash., was named Commander of the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center at March Field, Calif. Brig. Gen. Richard F. Cox, present in command of the 70th A. Ft. Moultrie, S. C., has been assigned to command the Antiaircraft Training Center at Hinesville, Ga.

receive the decoration under battle conditions, was in April, 1932. Corporal Donald Truesdale, USMC, sacrificed his arm to save his detachment of Guardia Nacional. It happened in Nicaragua during a routine patrol against bandits. A rifle grade fell from its carrier and detonated by the impact. The native troops stood frozen in horror, watching the deadly menace. Although Truesdale had plenty of opportunity to get under cover, he rushed forward and picked up the bomb, hoping to throw it away. The thing was off in his hand. They patched him up at the hospital, and although he was minus an arm, he was retained in service.

This brief account of our Medal of Honor is written to clarify many clouded apocrypha in circulation. And we fervently hope the Marine Truesdale's Medal will be the last it will be necessary to issue in the field of battle.

Enlisted Man and Captain Decorated For Heroism In Department Awards

WASHINGTON—For heroism displayed in rescuing another enlisted man from drowning, Pvt. 1st Russell R. Campbell, CAC, this week was awarded a Soldier's Medal by the War Department, which at the same time bestowed the Distinguished Flying Cross upon Capt. Harold L. Neely of the Air Corps.

Capt. Neely, while a 1st Lieutenant, displayed heroism while participating in an aerial flight from Lowry Field, Denver, Colo., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., on Dec. 18, 1939. At a point near Hills City, Kan., when both engines of a large Army plane failed during a severe dust storm as the aircraft was flying at 11,000 feet, the officer, who

was piloting the ship, signalled three passengers aboard to jump. He observed two of them in parachute descents, but due to construction the plane was unable to determine whether the third passenger had cleared the craft.

Convinced that if he, too, abandoned the airplane anyone still aboard might ride to his death, Lt. Neely, with disregard for his personal safety, made a forced landing in a blinding storm. He discovered that all passengers had abandoned the ship before it reached the ground. Campbell, Service Battery, 88th C. A., saw a man jump overboard from an Army vessel in the harbor at Manila, Philippine Islands, on May 20, 1940. As the man was at point of drowning, the soldier dived from the ship and went to his aid. Swimming with a life preserver, the point where the man had appeared, Pvt. Campbell pulled him to the surface and helped him climb on to the life ring as it was hanging in.

Capt. Neely was born at Huntsdon, Tenn., and at present is with 3d Provisional Detachment, Technical School, Lowry Field. A native of Trawick, Tex., Pvt. Campbell is stationed at Fort Mills, Philippine Islands.

165th Inf. Given Send-Off At Statue of Father Duffy

NEW YORK—Farewell ceremonies were held in Times Square at the Father Duffy statue for the 165th Infantry, which left for a year's training at Fort McClellan, Father Duffy was World War hero.

Mayor LaGuardia was on hand to voice the city's "good-bye and luck." Lt. Col. Martin H. Meade, executive officer of the regiment, presided at the Times Square ceremonies. A rifle company and a drum corps participated.

K. C. GETS AMMUNITION PLANT WASHINGTON—The War Department is making plans for a new arms ammunition plant to be located in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo.

For These Heroes, Two Congressional Medals:

NAME	BRANCH	DATE OF ENG.	PLACE	MEDAL
BALDWIN, Frank	U. S. A.	July 20, 1864	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	Army
		Nov. 8, 1874	McClellans Cr'k, Tex.	Army
BUTLER, Smedley	USMC	April 22, 1914	Vera Cruz, Mexico	Navy
		Nov. 17, 1915	Haiti	Navy
COOPER, John	USN	August 5, 1864	Mobile Bay	Navy
		April 26, 1865	Mobile	Navy
CUKELA, Louis	USMC	July 18, 1918	France	Army
		July 18, 1918	France	Navy
CUSTER, Thomas	U. S. A.	April 2, 1865	Namozine Church, Va.	Army
		April 6, 1865	Sailors Creek, Va.	Army
DALY, Dan	USMC	Aug. 14, 1900	Peking, China	Navy
		Oct. 22, 1915	Haiti	Navy
HOFFMAN, Charles	USMC	June 6, 1918	France	Army
			same citation	Navy
HOGAN, Henry	U. S. A.	1876 to 1877	Montana	Army
		Sept. 30, 1877	Montana	Army
KELLY, John	USMC	Oct. 3, 1918	France	Army
		Oct. 3, 1918	France	Navy
KING, John	USN	May 29, 1901	At Sea	Navy
		Sept. 13, 1909	At Sea	Navy
*KOKAK, Matej	USMC	July 18, 1918	France	Army
		July 18, 1918	France	Navy
LEONARD, Patrick	U. S. A.	May 15, 1870	Nebraska	Army
		April 28, 1876	Nebraska	Army
MCCLOY, John	USN	June 22, 1900	China	Navy
		April 22, 1914	Vera Cruz, Mexico	Navy
MULLEN, Patrick	USN	March 17, 1865	Mattox Creek	Navy
		May 1, 1865	USS Don	Navy
*PRUITT, John H.	USMC	Oct. 3, 1918	France	Army
		Oct. 3, 1918	France	Navy
WEISBOGEL, A.	USN	Jan. 11, 1874	At Sea	Navy
		April 27, 1876	At Sea	Navy
WILSON, William	U. S. A.	March 28, 1872	Colorado Valley, Tex.	Army
		Sept. 29, 1872	Red River, Tex.	Army
*POSTHUMOUS				

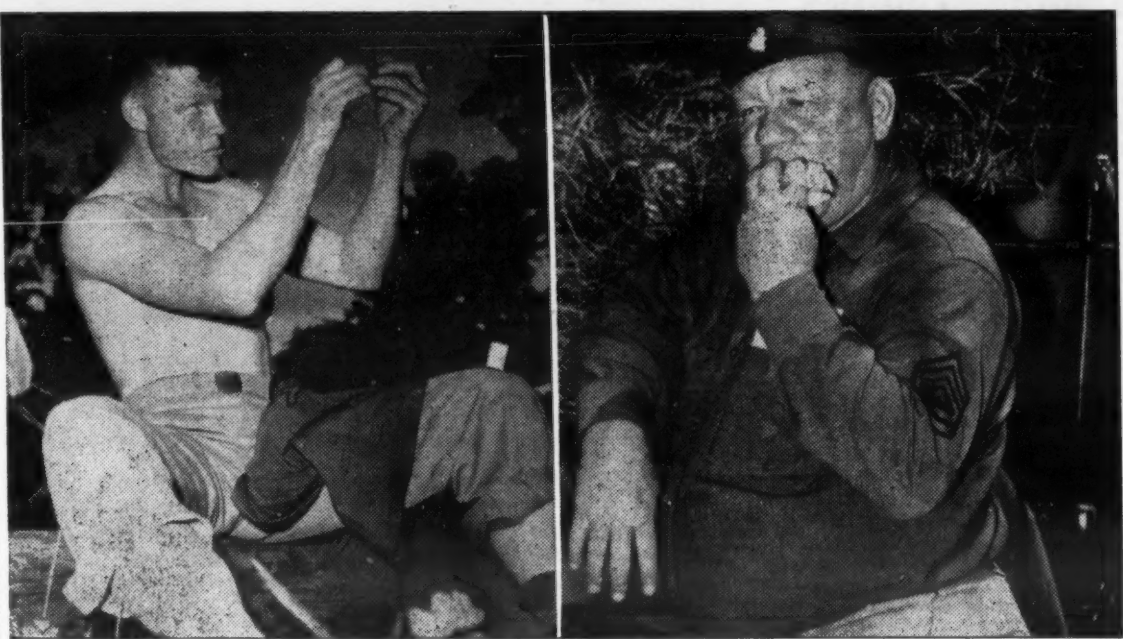
BETWEEN THE COVERS

THE GREAT CRUSADE, by Gustav Regler; Longmans-Green & Co., 55 Fifth Ave., New York; 448 pages with end maps; \$2.50.

A magnificent story of the Spanish civil war. Gustav Regler fought with the rebel Twelfth Brigade at Madrid, Guadalajara, Algora. He ended the war when a one-pound shell passed through his body, but still had courage and strength to write this book.

If it is not a great book, it is certainly a moving one and deeply felt. Regler knows the facts of the long Spanish campaign but he does not write them baldly and without color. They are woven into a novel that is perhaps the best yet to come out of that war.

A. Ernest Hemingway writes a short preface.



OFT IN THE STILLY NIGHT—soldiers get hooked with such jobs as that on the left. Pvt. Connie B. Flowers, H/S Troop, 8th Engrs., Ft. McIntosh, who is trying to thread a needle. Tell him how to find it some one. On the right is Sgt. James Murphy, 2nd QM Bn., Fort Sam Houston, who is having no trouble at all. Though no dentist, he knows what to do about a cavity. —Army Air Corps Photo

Double Air Force

(Continued from Page 1)

civilian airports for Air Corps training purposes. Many other sites called for in the program are yet to be acquired or established.

The four decentralized Air Districts are the Northeast, Southeast, Northwest and Southwest, each to be under command of a Major General. All of these units are to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commanding General of the HQ Air Force, whose headquarters will be removed from Langley Field to Bolling Field.

"This highly mobile fighting force will be so organized as to permit efficient operation by the whole or any specially organized portion in the defense of any theatre of the Western Hemisphere," the War Department announcement stated.

The four district headquarters will be as follows:

Northeast Air District—Hartford, Conn. (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, the portion of North Carolina north and east of the line from South Boston to Cape Lookout, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota).

Southwest Air District—Tampa, Fla. North Carolina, except that portion attached to the Northeast district; South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Northwest Air District—Fort George Wright, Spokane, Wash. Washington, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

Southwest Air District—River Personal, Calif. (California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma).

It was explained that the Air Districts will correspond roughly to the ground force Divisions whereas the Wings correspond to Regiments. In the Air Corps have been composed of one or more Groups of different class-soldier divisions but under the reorganization plans, each Wing is to be composed solely of Groups of the same class.

Units to come under the various decentralized districts follow:

Northeast, Hartford, Conn. Bombardment Wing—Westover Field, Mass.; Bangor, Me. Bombardment Wing—Langley Field, Va.

Pursuit Wing—Mitchel Field, N. Y.; Hartford. **Pursuit Wing**—Selfridge Field, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bombardment Wing—Bowman Field, Ky.; Manchester, N. H. **Southeast**, Tampa, Fla.

Bombardment Wing—Drew Field, Tampa, MacGill Field and Orlando, Fla.

Bombardment Wing—New Orleans, La.; Jackson, Miss. **Bombardment Wing**—Savannah and Fort Benning, Ga.

Pursuit Wing—West Palm Beach, Fla.

Pursuit Wing—Augusta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.

Northwest, Spokane, Wash. **Bombardment Wing**—Spokane and Yakima, Wash.

Bombardment Wing—Salt Lake City, Utah; Boise, Idaho.

Bombardment Wing—Portland, Ore.; Eureka, Wash.

Bombardment Group—McChord Field, Wash.

Southwest, Riverside, Calif. **Pursuit Wing**—March Field, Cal.

Bombardment Wing—Fresno, Calif.; Oklahoma City, Okla.

Motorized Juggernaut for Antiaircraft Work Is Bullet-Proof Demon on Wheels

WASHINGTON — A motorized Juggernaut, antiaircraft combat car equipped with turret-encased cannon, three machineguns, bullet-proof armor plate and glass and bullet-proof tires will soon be ready for mass production.

This new machine, designed as an arm of defense against low-flying aircraft on ground-trafficking missions, will put the traditional "Car of the Juggernaut" of the Bengal gods to shame. It will be capable of more than 100 miles an hour speed.

The War vehicle has a cruising range of 225 miles at 70 miles an hour and is said to be as easy to drive as an ordinary automobile. It

was designed by Preston Tucker of the Tucker Manufacturing Co., Ypsilanti, Mich., and test models have been completed and plans drawn up for mass production.

The body is built of .50 caliber armor plate, the construction utilizing the most modern steel process of arc welding, which in itself makes the car bullet-proof. There are no bolts or rivets that might be thrown back on the operating crew by heavy gunfire.

The car has a 200-horsepower motor with seven-speed transmission and climbs grades of 50 per cent inclination. It can plow through mud, sand or broken ground with ease.

Mothers

(Continued from Page 1)

cluding three sleepers, four baggage cars and three kitchen cars. Cooks worked on old-time field ranges and prepared generous meals. Everybody had a steak, with plenty of onions, potatoes, corn and peas. Dessert? Yes, sir. Pie or stewed fruits.

There was fun after supper as the train rolled on through upper New York. But frolic died down gradually and sleep overtook most of the troops. There was no rest for the train, though, and it continued along its way through the night toward Fort McClellan.

Army Lottery

(Continued from Page 1)

issimo" of the Selectee call, estimated that the lottery procedure would require at least 12 hours. He recalled that it took 17 hours in 1917 to draw 10,500 numbers from the bowl. As the numbers are drawn, they will determine the order on the master list in which registered men will be called for mere classification. The numbers will run to the highest reported by any draft board. There will be an allowance besides for open numbers.

Here is how the thing works. The first serial number will require every registrant holding it on his service card to be the first man in his area to report to the local board. There are 6500 local boards and so the first number will tag 6500 potential trainees. The next step will be determination by every board of the qualifications for each man spotted in the lottery. And so on for all other numbers called.

Some draft areas in which the Oct. 16 registration exceeded estimates are being divided into two or more divisions. Flying squadrons will go out from the national capital to in-

10th Pursuit Wing—Hamilton Field, Calif.

1st Bombardment Wing—Tuscon, Ariz.; Albuquerque, N. M.

In overseas possessions the Eighteenth Wing at Hickman Field, Hawaii, and the Nineteenth Wing at Albrook Field, Panama Canal Zone are to be strengthened.

Army Takes 100

(Continued from Page 1)

Field, Calif. All 110 planes are combat ships of single-engined, pursuit types. The 60 PE-1 type have a top speed of 320 m.p.h., climb at 2800 feet a minute and can cruise 1000 miles. The 50 2PA types are two-seaters which can perform either as dive bombers with a load of 1350 pounds of H. E., or as pursuit interceptors. Top speed is 300 m.p.h. and cruising range is 1800 miles.

sure smooth and speedy functioning of the entire Selective Service system. Dr. Dykstra said his representatives would consult with Governors and State Directors over any problems that might arise.

As the Selective Service plans were being completed draft officials announced that likely Selectees could join the Army, Navy or Marine Corps without waiting for the compulsory call. In so doing, it was explained they had an opportunity to choose their branch of service. Quite a number of men were availing themselves of this opportunity, many feeling that "the sooner I start, the quicker will end my tour of compulsory duty."

Citizens old enough to remember recall the situation wherein one of the first numbers drawn from the bowl during the World War was a dud, or blank. Gen. Crowder, draft Chief, finally got the thing straightened out by some sort of rotation substitution and the furor soon died down.

As time for the new lottery approached, observers pointed out that elections and war often come close together although there has been no war in which this country participated during a general election in own era. The historic Wilson-Hughes campaign was over before the United States got into the World War, and the Spanish - American War had ended before the 1900 election came along. However, during the Civil War, actual battling and campaign "fights" occurred together.

EXTRA FORTY WINKS OF SLEEP

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Starting Monday, members of this garrison had less reason for murdering the bugler. Reveille now sounds at 5:45 A. M., 15 minutes later than the summer schedule.

Emmons

(Continued from Page 1)

Watertown Arsenal; Col. Norman F. Ramsey, Rock Island Arsenal; Col. Alexander G. Gillespie, Watervliet Arsenal; Col. Walter P. Boatwright, Frankford Arsenal. These officers are Arsenal Commanders.

Quartermaster Corps: To be Brigadier General—Col. William A. McCain, commanding Philadelphia QM Depot.

Chemical Warfare Service: To be Brigadier General—Col. Ray L. Avery, commanding Edgewood Arsenal, and Col. Ulysses S. Grant, Commandant, Training Center.

The War Department meanwhile announced transfer of Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Air Corps, to a newly created post of deputy chief of staff and appointment of Maj. Gen. George H. Brett to become Air Corps chief. He has been an assistant to Gen. Arnold.

In his new post Gen. Arnold is charged with co-ordinating all matters pertaining to the Air Corps.

JUST LIKE MARINES

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y.—Soldiers at this post are splashing through Hudson river shallows and "taking" enemy out posts, just as if they were Marines. Several small Navy boats have been assigned to the Army and each battalion here is training boat crews for landing operations.

OFF TO HAWAII

FORT JAY, N. Y.—A hundred recruits finished intensive training here and sailed aboard the "Leonard Wood" for their new Hawaiian stations.

Classified Ad Section

AGENTS WANTED

Make \$10 month selling Company stationery. Free sample, instructions. A-G Herd, Broad St., Norwalk, Conn.

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ROLL DEVELOPED, 16 Artistic Deckled Edged Permanent Prints, 25c. Reprints, 2c each. 100 Reprints, \$1.50. "As reliable as Uncle Sam's Mail" MIDWEST PHOTO, ROOM 573, Janesville, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE

Large collection books relating to World War. Entire lot or separately. Write for list and prices. Box 101, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

The Army Quiz

You'll probably have to dig into the books for this one, so if you make a score of 70 you'll pass. Count 10 for each correct answer.

1. As if you didn't know that a graphical, conventionalized representation, to scale, on a sheet of paper, of a portion of the earth's surface is: a photograph a mirage a map a mountain a Senator

2. The ratio between map distance and ground distance is called R. F., which of course means: Rule Footage Reflex Fulcrum Representative Fraction Ratio of Feet Right Face

3. A system of coordinates is any method used to locate a point on a map. (Are you still with us, Joe?) What system of coordinates does the Army use? areal grid barycentric isothermal Rodrigues' spherical trilinear bicircular

4. On Army maps the squares are of only two sizes. They are: 1000 & 5000 yards; 500 & 1500 yards; 10 & 50 yards; 2000 & 4000 yards; 750 & 1250 yards.

5. A line on a map, all points of which have the same elevation, is: longitudinal line latitudinal line oriental line compass line contour line

6. Here's a breather. If contour lines are far apart, what do they indicate? a gentle slope a stream a steep slope a forest poor mapmaking

7. In coloring a map, you would use one of the following colors to indicate houses, roads, railroads, fences: black brown green blue

8. For contour lines: blue green brown black

9. Marshes, streams, rivers, lakes: black brown green blue

10. Wooded areas, brush, crops: blue brown green black (Answers on Page 16)

The Last Command

GEN S. L. FAISON

ARLINGTON, Va.—Brig. Gen. Samson L. Faison, 79, World War Brigade Commander with the 30th Division, was buried with military honors in Arlington National Cemetery Sunday. Gen. John J. Pershing headed the list of eight Generals designated to attend the funeral.

Survey Tour of Base Sites On British Islands In Caribbean Area Nears End

SAN JUAN, P. R. — A preliminary survey tour of possible sites for U. S. air bases on British islands in the Caribbean area is nearing completion. The President's board of experts headed by Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade arrived here this week and expect to report back to Washington in a few days.

The last British island visited was Antigua, in the Leeward group. Admiral Greenslade said the Puerto Rico visit was for the purpose of inspecting the joint Army and Navy defense developments accomplished on the island during the past year.

He also revealed that the board members have a pretty good idea of defense possibilities and needs in the Caribbean area. Trinidad and the Gulf of Paria, which separates the island from Venezuela, are considered most important for defense of Panama and the Hemisphere. Admiral Greenslade said Trinidad is the "Key-stone" of the projected defenses.

Jamaica also won the board's favorable consideration. It is located south and slightly west of the long-established U. S. naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba. Any new developments at Jamaica will be considered as supplemental and not a substitute for the Cuban base.

While in Puerto Rico the board will also fly over the Virgin Islands to inspect air bases there.

SQUADRON MOVES TO LAWSON

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — Change in station was accomplished smoothly by the 16th Observation Squadron, which left Pope Field for Lawson Field at Fort Benning this week.

Capt. Fred S. Stocks, the C. O., led the first echelon of four planes which left early to prepare for the arrival of the remaining personnel. The remainder of the squadron left Bragg later.

Army Buys Transport

HAMILTON, Bermuda — The Army bought the S. S. Roosevelt, 13,869-ton passenger of the United States Lines, for use as a transport.

The Roosevelt is the latest in a string of vessels bought by the Army in recent months to bolster its transport fleet.

Twenty Heavy Bombers Poised For Nonstop Flight to Langley

MARCH FIELD, Calif. — A score of the 30 17-ton, four-motored Air Corps bombers based at this field prepared for a nonstop flight to Langley Field this week.

Although there have been reports that 20 ships of this type have been earmarked for delivery to England, Army officials declined to discuss the flight except to say that it was "routine."

The 30 great bombers represent about half the total four-engine land-plane strength of the U. S. Army Air Corps. The ships have been used here for training purposes. The Air Corps has hundreds of planes of more advanced types for heavy bombing. These are being turned out by the Boeing factory in Seattle at the rate of seven each month.

Wants To Be Embalmer, Not a Guy In a Plane

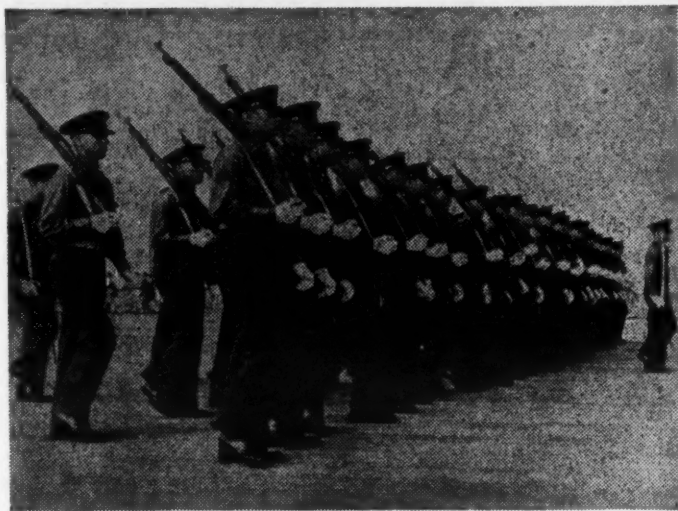
MILWAUKEE — "I want to join as an embalmer," said a man who walked into the recruiting office here.

"We do not take any bombers," said the sergeant on duty. "You better go to the Air Corps office."

"I don't want to get in any airplane," said the man. "I just want to join up as an embalmer—an undertaker."

So the sergeant recovered himself and explained that no embalmers were recruited for the Army. He suggested that the applicant could join the Medical Corps and work into undertaking work.

The man shook his head in disappointment and left.



IT DOES NOT GET THEM OUT OF DRILL—even if they are flying cadets. These in the picture are getting close order drill along with instruction in close order flying. It's all in the day's work at Randolph Field.

—Army Air Corps Photo

Arson Fiend Sought After Attempt To Burn Base Fails

SAN FRANCISCO — Officers this week continued their search for an incendiary who attempted to bomb or burn Moffett Field, large Army Air Base, near Sunnyvale, last Saturday.

A sentry fired at a fleeing man who had tried to enter the main hangar by smashing a window. In the hangar were a score or more of airplanes. Field headquarters reported the cutting of a telephone wire to the base and disclosed also that alarm boxes had been tampered with.

Immediately after the incident, Col. E. B. Lyon, Field Commandant, ordered the guard strengthened and began a minute search for clues.

MEXICO SAYS "NO"

MEXICO CITY — Japanese bids for oil and scrap iron in Mexico have been turned down by the Cardenas government, officials here say. A \$400,000 offer for scrap has been rejected because of U.S.-Japanese tension in the Pacific.

New Staff Course At Leavenworth

WASHINGTON — A special course devoted to general staff procedure for younger officers is being planned for the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

In making this announcement, the War Department stated that after two months' study in the general course, the students would be divided into groups according to their probable future staff assignments for specialized instruction.

Although details have not been determined, it appeared that the initial course will not be given more than 100 students, all under 40 years of age and most of whom will be drawn from the National Guard and Reserve Corps.

NEW CHIEF FOR OLDEST UNIT

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y. — Capt. Frank N. Leakey has assumed command of Battery "D", 5th Field Artillery Battalion, the oldest organization in the Army.

Brazil's Army Chief Visits Ft. Bragg

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — A military salute was accorded Gen. Goes Monteiro, Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Army, and two other Brazilian officers when they visited this station Sunday.

The Brazilian officer came here while a party of other officers from Latin-American Republics were inspecting other Army establishments. Gen. Monteiro said he was inspecting establishments of particular interest to his country.

Monday morning, the party was escorted by a howitzer battery of the 17th Field Artillery to Post Headquarters and upon arrival there a salute of 17 guns was fired by the 17th Field Artillery. Later the officers looked over the construction work being done in connection with the new 9th Division Cantonment.

Accompanying Gen. Monteiro were Capt. Pedro Geraldo de Almeida, Lt. Jose Annes, Lt. Col. Louis Compton of the U. S. War Department's General Staff was with the party. Last year he accompanied Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, on a visit to Brazil.

CHESAPEAKE BAY MINED

WASHINGTON — Practice in marine mining operations will be held in lower Chesapeake Bay by the U. S. Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, Va., it was announced by the U. S. Hydrographic Office. Each mine will be submerged from five to 25 feet below the surface. Pilots of vessels plowing the bay have been warned to keep clear of the mined area.

Answers To Quiz

(Questions on Page 15)

1. a map
2. Representative Fraction
3. grid
4. 1000 & 5000
5. contour line
6. a gentle slope
7. black
8. brown
9. blue
10. green

DO YOU SMOKE THE CIGARETTE THAT *Satisfies*... IT'S THE SMOKER'S CIGARETTE

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